

THE ACADEMY.

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Christianity and Agnosticism. By Henry Wace, D.D. (Blackwoods.)

IN September, 1888, Dr. Wace read a paper at the Manchester Church Congress on Agnosticism, in which he maintained that persons professing to have no knowledge of God instead of being called agnostics ought to be called infidels, explaining the latter word to mean those who do not believe the statements that Jesus Christ made about himself. The paper drew forth an answer from Prof. Huxley, who, as the creator of the term Agnosticism, justly considered himself entitled to repudiate the rather offensive construction put upon it by the self-constituted champion of Christianity. Incidentally certain questions of New Testament criticism were raised, and the whole controversy gradually sank into a discussion of the credibility attaching to the story of the Gadarene pigs. Prof. Huxley has since then republished the whole series of articles presenting his own side of the case, and has incorporated them with the complete edition of his works. Dr. Wace now follows suit, throwing in as a makeweight sundry polemical articles of his which originally appeared in the *Quarterly Review*. The result is a volume not particularly calculated to raise the reputation of its author either as a candid critic or as an accurate scholar.

As Dr. Wace does not seem to know the true reason why agnostics and other persons who disbelieve in the supernatural object to be called infidels, and why the term infidelity has dropped out of controversies conducted by gentlemen, perhaps I may be allowed to state what in my opinion it is. In the older usages of language this word served to denote either want of faith or unfaithfulness: the rejection of certain theological propositions or a criminal breach of trust. Now, just in proportion as we all of us have come to distinguish between intellectual and moral aberrations, has this ambiguity become a matter of regret. Theologians of the old school might rejoice to confound their opponents under a common denomination with the adulterer and the fraudulent trustee. Their more civilised successors of the present day should avoid even the appearance of so unwarranted a libel. At any rate, they cannot expect that rationalists will regard the name "infidel" as other than an insult, or that they will suffer their negations to be called "infidelity" just after it has been publicly associated with drunkenness and prostitution by a dignitary of the Anglican Church.

But apart from the question of urbanity, Dr. Wace is quite mistaken in his etymology. "Infidelity" has always been understood to mean disbelief in an historical revelation of any kind, not disbelief in the declarations of Jesus about himself. Otherwise Jews and Turks would be called "infidels," whereas they are distinguished from them in the Good Friday collect. Otherwise those persons who go the length of denying the very existence of Jesus could not properly be called "infidels." Now, it is notorious that there have been such persons, and one of them, a certain Loman, is mentioned by name in a passage cited from Dr. Salmon by Dr. Wace himself (p. 127); and I am not aware that they are thereby disqualified from being treated like Prof. Huxley and his followers.

But if the unpleasant appellation is again to be used, and used in the sense attached to it by Dr. Wace, then I fear that the very first name to be inscribed on the lists of the new infidelity will be the name of the reverend Principal himself. For when he asks, "Why do we believe that Jesus Christ redeemed all mankind?" and answers, "Because he said so," this is not consistent with the express and repeated declarations of Jesus himself, as reported in a Gospel whose authenticity Dr. Wace at least is bound to support. "If I glorify myself," says the Johannine Jesus, "my glory is nothing. If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not. The works that I do in my Father's name, these bear witness of me. Believe me for the very works' sake. If I had not done among them the works which none other did, they had not had sin." In fact, all through the Fourth Gospel the mighty works or miracles are the ultimate reasons given for believing in the Divine mission of Jesus; and, similarly, in the First and Third Gospels they are offered to the Baptist's disciples as the paramount reason for believing that Jesus is the Messiah. An agnostic who finds the historical evidence of the Gospel miracles insufficient is exonerated by the Evangelists themselves from all moral responsibility for his unbelief in the authority of Jesus.

Prof. Huxley asserted "that we know absolutely nothing of the originator or originators of the narratives in the first three Gospels" (Wace, p. 48); and the late Sir J. F. Stephen—an expert on the subject of evidence—has recorded his opinion that "it is wholly uncertain who were the authors of the Gospels and when they were written" (*ib.*, p. 270). Dr. Wace replies by appealing to what he is pleased to call the "admissions" of Renan. Now, Renan may be quoted as a scholar, but certainly not as a "sceptical" or "hostile witness." Like most Frenchmen, he was rather credulous and conservative, his views on Old Testament criticism being notoriously more reactionary than those of some English clergymen. In regard to the Gospels, he certainly did make one important concession and surrender; but that was when, after a long struggle, he gave up the apostolic authorship of the Fourth Gospel, and on that point Dr. Wace, inconsistently enough, attaches no value to his testimony,

Prof. Huxley referred, among others, to Reuss as having made important contributions to Biblical criticism. Thereupon Dr. Wace proceeds to quote Reuss as saying that "we have the whole Third Gospel in its primitive form, as it was written by St. Luke"; and that "our present Gospel of St. Mark was," with some trifling exceptions, "written by Mark, St. Peter's disciple" (p. 53). The statement so confidently made, and apparently borne out by long extracts from Reuss, is—I say this deliberately and knowing the weight of my words—not true. Dr. Wace has either not read through the Strassburg professor's Introduction to the Synoptics, or he has forgotten it. What he quotes is section x. Had he gone on to section xii. he would have found that the names Mark and Luke were only used "provisoirement"; that, in the opinion of Reuss, we have no means of proving that the author of the Second Gospel—even supposing him to have been named Mark, which is not certain—was identical with the disciple of St. Peter. "On pourrait dire que la question [of authorship] reste entière" (Reuss, p. 99). Finally, he would have found the whole question of the authorship of the Third Gospel postponed to the Introduction to Acts; and on referring to that quarter he would have found that Reuss, after giving all the arguments for and against the identification of St. Paul's companion on his last voyage with the compiler of the Third Gospel and of its sequel, the Acts, refuses here also to commit himself to a definite opinion. We must, of course, acquit Dr. Wace of intentional misrepresentation—if only for the excellent reason that in the presence of such a redoubtable antagonist as Prof. Huxley he would not have dared to commit it. And here I may take the opportunity of pointing out how worthless is the argument from "the admissions of an opponent"; for, as it happens, Prof. Huxley did actually allow these garbled quotations from Reuss to pass unchallenged, nor up to the present moment have they presumably been exposed in any critical organ, or Dr. Wace would have been informed of the rebuke. Thus an incautious reader might easily have accepted the Principal's appeal as "practically" made good. But to return: it is a sufficiently serious fault that Dr. Wace should have got up his authority so carelessly, and that at a time when due diligence was particularly obligatory, because the effect of his quotations, had they been accurate, was to disarm and discredit an opponent. Prof. Huxley is entirely justified when he warns his readers "against any reliance upon Dr. Wace's statements as to the results arrived at by modern criticism"; while both he and Fitzjames Stephen are borne out by a first-rate authority in their sceptical attitude as regards the Gospels.

In an earlier article on the Speaker's Commentary, our reviewer endorses Canon Cook's statement, that the authorship of the Third Gospel and Acts by a companion of St. Paul is a point "now generally received both in Germany and France," adding that "the names of Oredner and Bleek in Germany, and of Renan in France, are sufficient

to bear it out" (p. 312). In other words, where twenty names would hardly have sufficed to prove the drift of German opinion, we are offered two, and what a pair! Bleek died in 1859, Credner died in 1857, and Dr. Wace was writing in 1881! Nor is this all. Bleek did not think that the autobiographical portions of Acts were written by the compiler of the whole book, so that his authority tells against, not for, Dr. Wace's favourite contention. Against it also may be quoted the names of Gfrörer, Baur, Zeller, Volkmar, Overbeck, Hilgenfeld, Hansrath, Schürer, Ziegler, Holtzmann, and since 1881 Otto Pfeleiderer and Weiszäcker. Dr. Wace ought to know this perfectly well; for in another of his republished articles he reviews Holtzmann's *Einleitung*, where the above list, all but the last two names, may be found. In the paper referred to Holtzmann is—how shall I say it?—well, misleadingly described as "a disciple" of the Tübingen school (p. 158), which he neither is nor ever has been. The object of this particular misstatement is to represent Holtzmann's departures from Baur's views as so many "concessions" to the conservative side. Now it is true that Holtzmann does make certain "concessions"; but, unfortunately for Dr. Wace, they point in a direction diametrically opposite to that suggested by him, being, in fact, made to the radical critics. They may be found enumerated on p. 339 of the first edition. The most important are that "Matthew" was written not before but after 70, and "Luke" not before but after 100 A.D. As for the Acts, it is not true that Holtzmann considers a "great part" of it to be "contemporary with St. Paul" (p. 158). According to his analysis (*ut supra*, p. 385), little more than one-tenth of the whole comes under that denomination. Now it fortunately happens that Dr. Wace has elsewhere, in an unguarded moment, given us his estimate of ten per cent. Between the promulgation of the Copernican system and Galileo's abjuration there elapsed a period of ninety years. Dr. Wace, in the preface to this volume, calls it "nearly one hundred years" (p. xix). One-tenth is, then, a negligible quantity, or rather, it varies between that and a great part, according to the varying exigencies of controversy.

One more specimen of *Quarterly* reviewing and I have done. In an article on *The Service of Man* Dr. Wace charges Cotter Morison with quoting the Eighteenth Article "as saying or implying that a good man is saved in spite of the obstacle presented by his virtue," and describes this as "a degree of misrepresentation of which it is difficult to speak with patience" (p. 224). The misrepresentation is Dr. Wace's. Cotter Morison, as here quoted (p. 223), says that according to the Article "the most exemplary and virtuous life, if unaccompanied by true faith in Christ" is an obstacle to salvation. He does not say that it is an obstacle if so accompanied. But is he right in his interpretation of the Article? I think he is if we read it in the light of the Thirteenth Article, which declares that "works done before the grace of Christ" undoubtedly "have the nature of

sin." As such, however seemingly virtuous, they may well be "an obstacle to salvation." But my patience, like Dr. Wace's, is getting exhausted, and space fails me sooner than the misrepresentations I had marked for exposure.

ALFRED W. BENN.

The Story of the Civil War. By John Codman Ropes. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

MR. ROPES has already made his mark as a military historian of no mean order. His account of the Campaign of 1815, if somewhat deficient in breadth of view, is learned, impartial, and thoroughly well conceived. It puts to shame writers who, if distinguished soldiers, have been lately repeating the absurd paradoxes that Wellington made no mistakes in this great passage of arms; that, as a general, he was at least Napoleon's equal; and that Grouchy is in no sense responsible for the defeat of Waterloo. The volume before us is the first instalment of a History of the Great Civil War between the North and South waged in 1861-5; and excellent as are the works on that gigantic contest, it should be in the hands of all true students of war. It is the promise of a book of real value when complete. It is characterised by exhaustive research, and by conscientious reflection and care; it keeps closely to the subject at hand; so far as it has gone it describes events in a well-arranged and compendious narrative; and it is written in an extremely just and truly candid spirit. Some of its military conclusions might be questioned; but they are well worked out, and deserve attention, and they reveal considerable knowledge of war. The style, if not brilliant, is lucid and plain: without pretension and yet pleasing, it is well adapted to a military work. We wish, however, that Mr. Ropes would not use the term "pikes" and "turnpikes" for roads and main roads. We do not know if this is a phrase of his countrymen, but it is a blot on the present work, and on that on Waterloo.

This volume extends only from the prelude to the war to the beginning of the campaign of 1862. Mr. Ropes takes care not to dwell upon the social and political causes which placed the South in antagonism to the North—the differences in the types of their life, and especially in the slavery that prevailed in the South: this, he thinks, is outside the scope of his work. He begins with a great and undoubted fact, that the conception of the Constitution of the United States was not reconcilable in the North and the South: the North thought the Union was the American nation, the South believed each State a nation in itself. This opposition could not be adjusted: it was the direct cause of the Civil War; and it was an opposition springing from conflicting principles possessing a stronghold in the hearts of men. To the European observer the circumstance proves the inherent vice of a federal union made up of a series of separate states: the idea of the rights of the central power is at odds with the idea of the rights of each state; the head and the members cannot agree; and the result is weakness, confusion, and often bloody discord. This has been witnessed from the

days of the Achaian League to those of the modern Swiss Cantons. It should be a warning to Englishmen who are invited to break up Great Britain and Ireland into a federation of states. Nothing is more remarkable, Mr. Ropes has pointed out, than how hazy the ideas were of American statesmen on this subject. Buchanan, while he upheld the Union, thought he had no "right to coerce a State"—in other words, to put down rebellion. Many American thinkers sincerely believed that each State was a sovereign power. Mr. Ropes describes very fairly the first scenes of the dispute, which ultimately led to the great secession from the Union of no less than eleven States, and made a tremendous civil war follow. These were, in a certain sense, creditable to the moderation and spirit of compromise, and especially to the desire to avoid bloodshed, characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race; but the strife was too deep-seated to make peace possible. We agree with Mr. Ropes that the South was responsible for the rupture by the attack on Fort Sumter. This was a reckless and singularly unwise proceeding. The North rushed to arms after the attack on Sumter; the South sternly replied to the challenge. It was not a case of mere rebellion, Mr. Ropes points out; both sides were upheld by most inspiring principles.

Mr. Ropes dwells at some length, and describes very well, the resources and prospects of the belligerents, and how the success of the North was so long retarded. In population, wealth, and material strength the North had a prodigious advantage; it possessed, besides, the command of the sea, which ultimately was to prove decisive in the scale of fortune. But the South was the more martial and soldierly race; its generals were better, as a rule, than their foes—Lee, in truth, was a captain of the first order. The South, too, numbered more than five millions of freemen; and, contrary to expectation, the masses of its slaves did not prove a source of weakness and peril. Nor was it a light thing to subdue a people like this standing on the defensive, and to be assailed only at enormous distances from the centres of war in the North, and in a theatre ill-opened and, in the main, intricate. Besides, the North had really no army at first: it had to depend on crowds of rude levies, and forces like these can seldom operate on the offensive with a good hope of success. The brief campaign of 1861 was closed by the defeat of the North at Bull Run, the Edge Hill, as it has been called, of this great Civil War. Mr. Ropes describes the engagement, and what occurred before it, with characteristic good sense and insight; but we can do little more than refer to his narrative. The battle probably should not have been fought, for the Northern troops were untrained and raw. In this, as in many other instances, democratic impulsiveness made a grave mistake. The strategy of McDowell has been admired; but we entirely agree with Mr. Ropes that it was too ambitious, and, at best, questionable: his march on Sudley Springs was not only, perhaps, too great an effort for his immature men, but might have given

Beauregard a favourable chance of falling on his communications with disastrous effect. The tactics of the North and the South alike were such as were to be expected from young chiefs and levies; but in this, as in all cases of the kind, the assailants were at a marked disadvantage.

Great exertions were made on both sides to increase their military strength in the following winter. Lincoln seems to have had a tolerably clear notion how great and far-reaching the contest would prove; but he had no knowledge whatever of war: Davis in this respect was superior to him.

Mr. Ropes begins his account of the campaign of 1862 by a review of the operations in the West, to become hereafter of great importance. Neither Lincoln nor McClellan, the commander-in-chief, seem to have been aware of the real nature of the war in this immense region. Their plans for the campaign were at odds with the facts; and the forces of the North, besides, were largely divided and placed under generals who held conflicting views. Years were to elapse before the hosts of the North were to capture Vicksburg and to make their way to Chattanooga, the portal of the South; for the present their offensive movements were feeble. Meanwhile McClellan—the idol of the day in the eyes of the democracy of the North—was preparing the celebrated advance on Richmond, which was to prove such a calamitous failure. McClellan was one of those men who, in Napoleon's language, possess more *esprit* than character, are clear-sighted but want depth and strength; yet we incline to think that, from a strategic point of view, his plan of operations was not without merit. Undoubtedly he did not leave a sufficient force to protect Washington, as Lincoln insisted; and certainly his advance should have been on Urbanna, as he originally intended, and not much lower down. But the idea of making use of the base of the sea, and placing an army on the coast within easy reach of Richmond, appears to us to have been well conceived. This operation might well have proved successful; it might have spared the Northern armies the terrible marches across Virginia in after years, which cost hundreds of thousands of lives. We reserve our judgment, however, on this point until Mr. Ropes proceeds with his narrative: all that is certain is that in this offensive movement McClellan was out-generalled, baffled, and beaten by two great soldiers, Stonewall Jackson and Lee.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

Edward Harold Browne, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester and Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter: a Memoir. By G. W. Kitchin, D.D., Dean of Durham. (John Murray.)

WHEN Lord Campbell published his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, and promised to continue the series, a fellow judge remarked that he had "added a new terror to death." A similar expression may have escaped episcopal lips at the bare suggestion made by this volume that in future deans are to be the biographers of their bishops. It is true that in most cases the too partial por-

traiture which filial piety is tempted to present would be avoided; but we might get in its stead a delineation that would err in the opposite direction. For, whatever may be the cause, the sympathy between the palace and the deanery is apt to be feeble: nay, there are instances in which an unconcealed antipathy between "Right Reverend" and "Very Reverend" has prevailed, and absolutely divided them. But, in the execution of this memoir of his sometime Diocesan Dean Kitchin displays that good taste and perfect fairness of mind which have always distinguished him. He is incapable of dealing ungenerously even with an opponent; and the relations that existed between Dr. Harold Browne and himself were uniformly and in the highest degree friendly. Moreover, at an early period—when at Ely—the Bishop had had some experience of the unsatisfactory results of interfering with "those difficult dignitaries" who claim an independent jurisdiction in their cathedrals. He was not likely to reopen a controversy which, though it had not led to personal estrangement between Dr. Goodwin and himself, proved for awhile a source of much annoyance. Indeed, the irritation roused by the check which his plans of organisation received at Ely, and the disappointment which at a later period he felt at not having been offered the primacy, reveal little weaknesses of character which must necessarily affect our estimate of Bishop Harold Browne.

Pious, learned, amiable, industrious, and, above all, moderate he certainly was; great we cannot call him. His life is as free from incident as are the lives of most modern prelates in England. Born in 1811, in a home of happiness and affluence, educated at Eton, where shyness of manner and delicacy of health prevented him enjoying school life, he made his first mark at Cambridge, which he entered in 1827. His description of college life is not without interest:

"Emmanuel, like Eton, was then a very idle though a very gentlemanlike college. I am ashamed to say that, notwithstanding all the good impressions of Postford and Albany, the idle habits of Eton came back upon me at Cambridge. Notwithstanding my idleness, I had always been very fond of literature and of literary society, and felt great interest in mathematics. My tutor assured me I could be Senior Wrangler if I would read; but I could not bring myself to read steadily, and cared more to pull stroke of our college boat and to have been successful in the boat-races, than to take a distinguished degree."

The result of this easygoing life was much popularity in college, along with a reputation for latent powers of a high order, but a poor place in the Class List. He came out 24th Wrangler, and did not improve matters by going in for the Classical Tripos and obtaining only a Third Class. However, these failures seem to have had rather a stimulating than a depressing effect. Turning his attention to theology in good earnest he quickly achieved distinction, winning two important scholarships and the Norrisian essay prize. For awhile Cambridge retained his services as a college tutor; but with the change in his theological views from old-fashioned Evangelicalism to

moderate Anglicanism there came the desire to take parish work. This was strengthened by his engagement to be married; and so in due course he undertook the charge of a district at Stroud, and soon afterwards accepted an incumbency in Exeter. His pastoral work was characterised by energy and judgment. It attracted the attention of the bishop (Dr. Phillpotts), and thenceforth his upward career was unchecked. The only question that came up for decision was whether it should be within the walls of the University or outside them. His election to the Norrisian professorship in 1853 seemed likely to settle it in favour of Cambridge, and, indeed, the eleven years spent there were not the least fruitful in a life of abundant labour. His lectures were widely appreciated—Mr. Burnand, of all men in the world, expresses his obligations to them!—and his pen was constantly employed in defence of the faith or the exposition of Church doctrine. As this period was one in which the spirit of controversy was conspicuous, the Professor's writings were necessarily influenced by it. Of much that was then published in refutation of Bishop Colenso and in condemnation of *Essays and Reviews* we have lived to be almost ashamed. But Dr. Harold Browne's writings are free from all bitterness, panic, and personal rancour. If not convincing upon every debatable point, they are never otherwise than learned, courteous, and charitable. It was almost by popular vote that Prof. Browne was made Bishop of Ely in 1864. His opinions in Church matters were not those which swayed Lord Palmerston; but it would have been impossible to have ignored his claims to promotion, and, for once, no dissentient voice was heard from any section of the Church. At the very outset Bishop Browne thus defined his position in a letter to a prominent layman in his diocese:

"The National Church ought to be comprehensive and tolerant, giving fair scope to that diversity of feeling and opinion which has prevailed, and in this world probably always will prevail among those who worship the same God and trust in the same Saviour; and I never will be a party to narrowing the bounds of the Church so far as to reduce it to the proportions of a sect."

From this position the Bishop never receded; and his consistency and wise tolerance secured for him a measure of respect and affection, both in Ely and Winchester dioceses, which has rarely been exceeded. But with all his conservatism, and his intense appreciation of the blessings of a National Church, he had the courage to address his clergy at a critical moment in the following terms:

"No one would really gain by disestablishment so much as a bishop. If my feelings were only for the aggrandisement of my order, I should work for disestablishment to-morrow. . . . But, as I am a loyal subject to my sovereign, and as I believe in the liberty of an English citizen, I do not wish to see the English Church cease to be a part of the English Constitution. I am prepared, if Providence so orders it, to accept a Republican Government and a disestablished Church. I think the Church politically would then be far stronger than it is now; but I don't think the

nation would be happier . . . the extreme schools who wish for all this would be far less likely to find toleration."

What view he would have taken of the present proposal to disestablish the Church in Wales is easy enough to gather, for in a letter, entitled "A Speech not Spoken," addressed to Lord Chancellor Hatherley when the Irish Church Bill was under discussion, he makes no secret of his opinions. While admitting, with characteristic honesty, the many points in favour of the Bill, and the wrongs that Ireland had suffered at the hands of the "predominant partner" both in Church and State, he rests his opposition to disestablishment and disendowment on two grounds: first, the unbroken apostolical succession of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland; and next, the union of the two countries, which involved the union of the two Churches. "It was obvious that the minority must yield to the majority, though unfortunately the great body of the dissentients were separated from the great body of the conformists by seventy miles of sea." Neither argument would, we think, have much weight with political partisans.

Dr. Kitchen has drawn with a delicate and sympathetic hand the portrait of one of the most excellent bishops of our time—one, moreover, who represented very thoroughly that reasonable and moderate tone of thought which after all is the distinctive note of the Church of England.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

A History of Spain, from the Earliest Times to the Death of Ferdinand the Catholic. By Ulric R. Burke. In 2 vols. (Longmans.)

THIS is perhaps the most serious attempt to write in English a consecutive history of Spain from the earliest times to the death of Ferdinand which has been made since the time of Dunham. The work is no mere compilation: the authorities have all been consulted in the original. Mr. Burke takes a comprehensive view of history; he does not confine his task to a mere chronicle of wars and of the doings of the court, of the lives of sovereigns, or of political life only. He endeavours to embrace all the manifestations of national life. He has chapters on literature, on the universities, on architecture, on commerce, on money, on music, on the Inquisition, and even on the bull-fight. Sometimes we think that he has tried to include too much; a detailed list of musical instruments, and an appendix on Saint George, might have been left for more special writers. And we regret it the more because Mr. Burke has thereby been obliged to compress unduly the reigns of some of the mediæval sovereigns.

The author has evidently taken great pains with this work; his industry and reading have been very great; he has gone to good authorities, and has sought the assistance of specialists on purely technical matters; and by the full references which he gives he affords us the means of testing his statements. He appreciates the good qualities of the Spanish people: there is none of that foolish disdain which so vexes us in the writings of many Englishmen in

the beginning of this century. He admits freely the religious tolerance of mediæval times, even while in later chapters on the Inquisition he almost exaggerates the opposite quality. He tells of the early constitutional liberties of the kingdoms of Northern Spain, without depreciating them in comparison with those of England. In all this he is singularly fair and good. If we have some reserves to make, they are chiefly on minor points and on matters of opinion, but especially on a peculiar carelessness which characterises some portion of these volumes.

To examine more particularly. Mr. Burke's sketch of the earlier history of Spain and of Visigothic rule is generally excellent: as good, perhaps, as it could be made from the earlier written authorities. He sees, moreover, that the account, even as he has written it, cannot be the full truth: that, as known at present, Visigothic rule in Spain is almost an enigma in history. There is need of some explanation not yet given. It is from archaeology, prehistoric and historic, from the yet unwritten history of early institutions, and of their survivals in Spain to almost the present day, that the light is slowly coming. It is the spade, rather than the pen, which will enable us to rewrite the earliest history of Spain. The classical and the early mediæval writers, and especially the legal codes, read by the light of archaeological discovery, give quite a new interpretation to the old texts. In one half of Spain, indeed, the Arab rule, with difference of language and religion, and with at first a higher civilisation, has been potent enough to break the continuity of the earlier institutions; but it is otherwise in the north, where in many cases we can still trace out what may have been the institutions and customs anterior to Visigothic and Roman times, and still subsisting during and beyond those times. In vol. i., p. 199, Mr. Burke asks doubtfully whether Alfonso VI. of Castile bore the title of Emperor of Spain. The fact is that all the sovereigns of Castile and Leon used this title occasionally from the time of Ferdinand I., and it is found in Arabic as well as in Spanish writers. Of more importance is the fact that Garcia Sanchez of Navarre in 929 took the title of "King of the Spains." It is these several Spains which give a clue to many of the difficulties of Spanish history, even to the present day. So long as Mr. Burke has Dozy for his guide his narrative is generally correct. This portion of his work, and that of Ferdinand and Isabella, in vol. ii., are very good; but the reigns of some of the mediæval kings are cut very short, and the importance of certain of the events reported is hardly sufficiently indicated. Pedro the Cruel is represented as a monster, whose hideous crimes were perpetrated from mere love of cruelty. Here our author follows almost entirely the Chronicles, forgetting that these were written under the reign and influence of the successful rival, Henry of Trastamare. If Pedro, as he asserted before Cortes, and to the Court of Aragon, was previously married to Maria de Padilla, his treatment of Queen Blanche, though unjustifiable, is no longer inexplicable. Savage as he

was, maddened by mistrust, we should not overlook the almost unexampled treason which created that mistrust; and his legislation in Cortes shows him in quite a different light. The chapter on Constitutional History is written almost entirely from Hallam and Marina, both excellent authorities at their date; but no one should write on this subject now without a study of Colmeiro's "Introduccion" to the *Cortes de los antiguos reinos de Leon y Castilla*, and Cardenas' *Ensayo sobre la Historia de la Propiedad Territorial en España* is almost as indispensable. In his second volume Mr. Burke exaggerates, I think, the ignorance of Queen Isabella, especially on p. 138: "she was entirely incapable of understanding his [Columbus'] speculations." He forgets the curious mixture of mysticism and science in these speculations, although on pp. 201-2 he records the Biblical studies of Columbus in his last years. It was probably this mixture which made Columbus so hard to get on with practically; but on the mystic side Isabella would be in full sympathy with him: the likeness in style between her letters and those of Santa Teresa has been more than once remarked by Spanish critics. In the history of the movements after Isabella's death, Mr. Burke does not seem to see that the supreme necessity of the moment was to maintain the union between Castile and Aragon, and the almost certain separation of them under a weak ruler. Joanna's rule would have been almost a duplicate of that of her grandfather, Henry IV.: too much reliance has been placed on Bergenroth in this part of the work. In the question between Moorish and Spanish civilisation in Spain, and the decay of the former, the explanation seems to lie in the fact that at the back of Moorish civilisation in Spain was the ever-increasing barbarism of Northern Africa; behind Spanish civilisation was the continually progressive civilisation of Europe. With regard to the tolerance and chivalrous feeling towards the Moors before their expulsion, compared with the opposite feeling afterwards, this was the result of the fear and suspicion of a secret intestine foe, compared with an open and declared enemy, which marks all such situations. The downfall of constitutional liberty in Spain was inevitable under the conditions after the fall of Granada; to throw so much stress on the Inquisition is a mistake—it was one only of the factors of the downfall.

All this, however, may be matter of opinion; and had it not been for the singular contradictions and other slips, occasioned either by want of memory or by carelessness in revising, I should have praised these volumes much more unreservedly. I mark here sufficient only to justify this criticism:

Vol. i., p. 6, note 4: The beauty of the Celtiberian coins is rightly praised. "But it is more than doubtful whether they were acquainted with the use of money."

P. 77: "In two centuries [B.C. 208-B.C. 19] the native Barbarian of Spain had become a loyal Roman citizen by the influence of the empire." The empire in B.C. 208-B.C. 19 (?)

P. 131: The building of the Mosque of Cordova is rightly dated in the eighth century. In vol. ii. 17: "It was constructed in the tenth century."

P. 330: Clavijo's Travels, "May, 1403 to March, 1406, which forms the earliest of the books of mediaeval travel," on the next page "Marco Polo, who preceded him by over a hundred years (1272-1294)," and "Sir John Mandeville (1322-1355)" are mentioned.

P. 353: St. Vincent Ferrer (1357-1419) is called "the last of the titular Saints Vincent." What of St. Vincent de Paul (1576-1660)?

Vol. ii., p. 24, note, and vol. i., p. 243, and elsewhere, there is confusion between Aragon as the title of the kingdom and Aragon as a geographical province, and also as to its language. There is no Aragonese language distinct from Spanish, as Catalan is. The Aragonese is only a sub-dialect of Spanish, scarcely more peculiar than is Andalusian.

P. 53: It is rightly stated that Isabella was a year older than her husband; but on pp. 52-54 the same phrase, "had just completed his (her) eighteenth year," is used of both at the same time.

P. 59: The birth of Joanna is given as in 1481; on p. 177 as in 1479.

Of simple mistakes we can give only a few specimens.

Vol. i., p. 200: Bordeaux should be Bayonne; p. 284, for Martin IV. read Nicholas IV.; p. 285, three lines from bottom, for James read Fadrique Vol. i., p. 348, and ii., p. 80: The *Guardias Civiles* have nothing to do with the Santa Hermandad, they were formed by Narvaez in 1845 on the model of the French gendarmerie. Vol. ii., p. 144, note: 1424 is a palpably wrong date for the command of Bartholomew Columbus; p. 162: the name of Alexander VI. was not Roderic Lenzuoli or Llancol, this was his brother-in-law's name. Alexander was a Borja on both sides; his full Spanish title Don Rodrigo Borja y Borja. In the genealogical tables at the end of vol. i. Pedro II., 1193-1213, is omitted among the kings of Aragon.

There are many more such blunders, which I mention with reluctance; but such things can be corrected in another edition, and they do not affect the value of the work as the most serious attempt lately made to write the history of this period from original authorities. With a little revision, it might easily be made the standard work in English on the subject for the general reader.

WENTWORTH WEBSTER.

NEW NOVELS.

The Story of Ursula. By Mrs. Hugh Bell. In 3 vols. (Hutchinson.)

Tandem. By W. B. Woodgate. In 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A Blameless Woman. By John Strange Winter. (White.)

The Grasshoppers. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. (A. & C. Black.)

Euancondit. By Henry Goldsmith. (Sonenschein.)

Thirteen Doctors. By Mrs. J. K. Spender. (Innes.)

Danovitch, and Other Tales. By W. B. Harris. (Blackwoods.)

Station Stories. By Murray Cator. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

A Street in Suburbia. By Edwin W. Pugh. (Heinemann.)

EVERYTHING proceeds satisfactorily in *The Story of Ursula* until about the middle of

the third volume. Ursula Vane, English by birth, but French by training and education, finds herself governess, at two and twenty, to the Mariners, an English family, whose eldest son, Dick, is surprised by his mother in the act of kissing his sisters' governess in the dining-room, whither a fortuitous combination of circumstances has led the trio at the rather mysterious hour of 1.30 a.m. The immediate consequences are obvious; and in the next act Ursula appears in Talbot-square, Hyde Park, as governess to Ralph, only son of a widower, Colonel Anstruther, who had been the bosom friend of Ursula's father in India up to the death of the latter, who had in his last moments confided his daughter to Anstruther's care. The only other occupant of the house in Talbot-square is Jane Anstruther, the Colonel's sister, a virgin of eminently prim and conventional methods, who regards suspiciously from the first the introduction of this impulsive and somewhat harebrained young foreigner into the house, and is overwhelmed with virtuous horror as well as jealous indignation when the aged widower persuades the young girl to marry him. But the marriage proves a success, and neither in the matter nor the manner of the novel thus far can any serious fault be found. Mrs. Bell writes in an educated and pleasing style. She is especially happy in her portraiture of Mrs. Mariner and Jane Anstruther, the two elderly women of the story; and she has the gift of enlivening by graphic touches which relieve the smallest incident from dullness. But her method of concluding the narrative is startling rather than pleasant. Little Ralph loses his life by an accident while in Ursula's charge; and the young wife, passing from her former gaiety to an exaggerated depression of spirits, leaves her home, under the impression that she has forfeited her husband's love, and repairs for consolation to Leila Wetherell, a married woman of her acquaintance, who just then has left town for Dover. In following her by train Ursula meets with her old sometime lover, Dick Mariner, whom she scarcely remembers but as a shadow of the past. However, when they arrive at Dover and fail to find Leila, the fugitive wife in her clinging helplessness beseeches Dick not to leave her. Dick's old flame reviving under the process, they actually spend a night together at a Dover hotel; after which Leila comes upon Ursula, and promptly conveys her back to her husband, while Dick departs for America. In the fulness of time a child is born to Colonel Anstruther, which as it grows up displays every resemblance to the Mariner family, greatly to the disquietude of its mother. But the truth is never disclosed to the putative parent until twelve years later, when, after many hours of agonised indecision, he at length resolves to pardon his wife for her sin of long ago, and the curtain falls upon a family group for whom an unpleasant future is inevitable. This story might have finished in half a dozen ways; and there is no need to indicate the influence which has guided the author in her choice of so nauseous an ending. These peculiar physiological possibilities have frequently appeared of late years in the plots of a

certain class of novelists; and, though no doubt acceptable to a section of advanced readers, it may be hoped that to the majority the custom will appear to be one more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

No such unhealthy taint as that indicated above attaches to *Tandem*, a novel which, whatever its shortcomings, will at all events be certain to commend itself to one portion of its readers, namely, the Oxford men of "the sixties," to whom the author's name was familiar as a household word as one of the heroes of that decade of triumphs by water. It would be an injustice to Mr. Woodgate to spoil sport by disclosing the adventures of his heroines, Pink and Pansy, or to attempt any comparative estimate of his claims to celebrity with the pen and the oar respectively. He has given us a straightforward and attractive tale, of exactly the kind which might be expected from a sportsman and a man of the world, with spices of classical allusion, always to the point, without being wearisome; and, if some of the crusted old jokes of thirty years ago are occasionally laid under contribution for the amusement of the rising generation—as, indeed, why should they not be?—there is no one who will be disposed to quarrel with the author on this account. Whether the startling surprise which Mr. Woodgate provides at the end of the book be justifiable under any known conditions of human probability, is a problem which his readers must decide for themselves; at all events, he has given us a tale which is very amusing and pleasant reading.

A book from the pen of John Strange Winter may almost be reviewed unread. The chief male characters are pretty sure to be army men; most of the interest will centre in what we may call the leading lady, who is equally sure to be a fascinating and delightful woman; one or two women at least of a totally different and highly disagreeable type will be introduced for the purpose of creating mischief; and nothing but the actual plot remains to be learnt before we can marshal these characters into the places they are to occupy in what will inevitably turn out to be a delightful story. None of the above conditions are wanting in *A Blameless Woman*, except that the most important man of the story is a Russian, Prince Dolgouroff, who persuades Margaret North to elope with him and, after going through a ceremony of marriage, live with him for two years in Berlin. As soon as Margaret ascertains that her supposed husband has long possessed a wife, who lives—separated from him, of course—in St. Petersburg, she returns in indignation to her guardian in England, whom she has all along deceived by pretending that she is studying the German language under the care of her old governess, Frau Bergem, of Posen. As would naturally be the case, she is considerably upset at the results of her escapade; but, after a course of brain fever and subsequent convalescence, she marries Captain Stewart, and proceeds to have a family. A disagreeable young woman, whom, contrary to all advice of relatives, she had adopted as a companion, ferrets out

her secret, however, and communicates it to the Captain, who at once applies, successfully, for a divorce. Upon what possible ground the divorce was obtained is not clear, but we are informed on p. 310 that "nothing is impossible to a British jury. In real life even less evidence has sufficed a petitioner—notably in a recent case." Difficulties of this sort overcome, the tale reads agreeably enough; and if we can let pass Margaret North's sustained deception of her friends in England during two whole years, and her inconceivable folly in consenting to a secret marriage with a man against whom none of her relations could have raised the smallest objection, provided that he was free to marry, we may, perhaps, agree with the author in calling her "a blameless woman."

In *The Grasshoppers* Mrs. Sidgwick tells a thoroughly good story of the troubles that beset a mother and her two daughters, accustomed to fashionable London society, when thrown penniless on the world by the pecuniary failure and subsequent death of the husband and father. Tales of pinching poverty are invariably distressing in their details, and the present narrative affords no exception to the rule. As a compensation, we have some charming studies of character in Mrs. Frere and her younger daughter, Nelly, who are utterly unable to face poverty or to comprehend the nature of such a virtue as thrift; while Hilary, the elder daughter, a girl of precisely opposite character and qualities, is perforce carried along with them, and lives in a state of daily protest and distress at the sight of the foolish imprudence and extravagance of her mother and sister. The picture is completed by some entertaining touches of German life. The connexion between the name of the book and its subject-matter is indicated by a quotation on the title-page.

Stories of Australian life are apt to partake of the monotony attaching to a country which in itself presents so little variety of natural aspect. It is creditable, therefore, to the author of *Euancondit* that he has fairly steered clear of this defect, and introduced a pleasurable amount of variety into his narrative of the fortunes of Dick Chomley and Sid Procter, gold-diggers in the old days, when fortunes were to be made at the business with comparatively little trouble. The episode of *Euancondit*, a native name given to the daughter of an English settler, who, with her little brother, was lost for three days in the bush, agreeably relieves the main story; and a comic element is supplied in the nefarious devices of Professor Majendie, *chevalier d'industrie*, Christian preacher, and temperance orator. The tale works smoothly throughout, and is not encumbered with the usual abundance of local or technical words and phrases.

No less than three collections of short stories appear for review this week. Mrs. J. K. Spender publishes *Thirteen Doctors*, a book purporting to contain incidents recorded by as many medical men. Except for a certain identity of style inseparable from the circumstance of all the anecdotes having been worked into their present shape by the same hand, besides their being all connected

with the same class of experiences, there is sufficient variety here to constitute a readable volume. The opening tale, "A Fuss about Nothing," is of an amusing character; "An Experiment in Hypnotism," "An Uncanny Experience," and "Meddling with the Miraculous," deal with topics somewhat outside the range of literary criticism; the subject-matter of the rest is for the most part well within the limits of probability, and possesses all the fascination attaching to narratives descriptive of subtle and mysterious phases of disease.

Every author has an undoubted right to make his tales end as he pleases, and it is scarcely a reviewer's task to volunteer opinions as to how such and such a story ought to have concluded. For all that, it is provoking to come across a writer who every now and then brings his story to an abrupt and melancholy end for no apparent reason whatever; just as the spectators would feel justly indignant if, in the middle of an exciting cricket or football match, the captain of one side should withdraw his men from the field and let the game go by default, without assigning any grounds for his action. In *Danovitch, and Other Stories*, Mr. Harris brings everything to a melancholy conclusion, sometimes, as in "A Tale of the Bull Ring," quite needlessly so. Apart from their gruesomeness, his tales are carefully and dramatically written.

Station Stories, reprinted mostly from the *Madras Mail*, are exclusively descriptive of Anglo-Indian life. They are, as a rule, short, and of the lightest possible texture, but, in general, pleasant reading enough. The pages are plentifully besprinkled with native words and residential slang, without any hint being given to the reader in the early part of the book that he will find a glossary at the end.

A Street in Suburbia is an amusing contribution to "The Pioneer Series," written somewhat in the style of the late C. H. Ross's "Brown Papers," the subject of the narrative being in this case six male friends, inhabitants of Marsh-street, in an outlying district of London. It is rippling over from end to end with fun and humour.

JOHN BARROW ALLEN.

SOME VOLUMES OF VERSE.

The White Book of the Muses. By G. F. Reynolds Anderson. (Edinburgh: George P. Johnston.) A few weeks ago Mr. Andrew Lang was complaining, and with the utmost justice, that there is a bad habit in vogue of spreading the critical butter too thick upon the bread of the younger poets. It was high time that someone in authority should give utterance to a warning, for the papers were supplying us with stripling Brownings, Crashaws, Wordsworths (not to mention such outsiders as Milton and Shakspeare) at a far too rapid rate. Superlatives have been so freely bestowed upon the immature lyrics of the young versifiers that there are no extravagant terms left for the possible new-comer of supreme genius. We think we may say without fear of contradiction that the minor poets are not pleased by the thickness of the butter. They have read the books of the mighty dead, and they under-

stand how unworthy their efforts are when compared with the best work of their fore-runners. It is popularly believed that the new rhymers go about seeking a reviewer whom he may persuade to a panegyric; but this is unkind as well as untrue. We live in an age of labels. Every writer must be pigeon-holed as the modern this, that, and the other; and it may be said in passing that the public does not suffer more than the writer from this passion for applying a trademark. It has been put in our mind to make these comments because *The White Book of the Muses* is the *ne plus ultra* of the adulatory style. Mr. Reynolds Anderson has selected a hundred poets as the recipients of his superlatives. Some are of yesterday; some are of to-day; all are treated very handsomely. Mr. Lang is "a smooth mouthpiece for the clarionet"; Mr. Francis Thompson is addressed as "Thou bowl" and "Thou crucifix"; and Lord de Tabley comes very near to being praised in the following verses:

"Monarchically throned, august
As God embodied in the heavenly blue,
You, sidelong glancing downward on the dust,
May know my verses yearn to you,
May see the soul's flame yearning through,
And god me with your gaze's noble trust.

"The imperial purple of your verse,
The potent pauses and the kingly heights
Of some pure passage terrible and terse,
The dignity of days and nights
Sphering alternate glooms and lights—
Hard glooms and lights no glooms might e'er
aspere—

"These make you holy like the sun,
Robe you with planetary righteousness,
Ensilver all your fame with gleams that run
From earth's auroral loveliness,
While your soul's fragrance comes to bless—
A world of roses glorified to one.

"Great Caesar of the Rome of Art
Eternity your toga, and the years
Your yellow slaves, I, taking my small part
In loving what Love's self reveres,
Am corporate with the singing spheres,
And die a life-throb in Creation's heart."

In the alphabetical index we find Mr. Edmund Gosse dividing Goethe and Gray, while Mr. Arthur Symonds is gloriously sandwiched between Suckling and Swinburne. There is not much to be said of Mr. Anderson's metrical workmanship. His volubility surprises more than his art.

In a Garden, and Other Poems. By H. C. Beeching. (John Lane.) In these days, when men seem less and less inclined to be voices for flowers and birds, it is a great pleasure to come upon the wholesome verses of Mr. Beeching, for it is plain that he has no sympathy with those writers who very nearly make a religion of *rouge*. For him it is joy enough to be a simple child of Nature: observant, reverent, thankful. Moved to sing, his worship must needs be full of his delight in the open air, and he would not change his bed of pansies for all the manufactured glories of Drury Lane. It is good that such a man should be able to translate his emotions into poetry; for as a preacher of the lovelinesses which have been scattered upon this earth with both hands he cannot fail to have a fine effect upon many whose understanding is duller, and whose comprehension slower. Mr. Beeching's volume comes at an opportune moment. It is the hour of revolt against the verse of scents and short skirts, so that now is the time to push the claims of the wild violet. For the most part the verses under consideration are wrought in a masterly manner, though there are occasions when we feel that more care should have been bestowed. We do not

like this plan for obtaining a rhyme to "scythe":

"In the caves a swallow cri'th";

and the first stanza of "Barbara" is spoiled for us for two reasons:

"The breeze of Spring is not so blithe,
The sea-gull not so free,
No silver fish so light and lithe
To wind in the green sea.
Nor e'er did subtle alchemist
Compound such wondrous dyes
Of sapphire sky and emerald mist
As the hue of Barbara's eyes."

In the second and third lines the ear is hurt by li-li-wi coming so close together, and the double use of "mist" in lines five and seven adds to our dissatisfaction. As Mr. Beeching's masterpiece we quote "Prayers":

"God who created me
Nimble and light of limb,
In three elements free,
To run, to ride, to swim:
Not when the sense is dim,
But now from the heart of joy,
I would remember Him:
Take the thanks of a boy.

"Jesu, King, and Lord,
Whose are my foes to fight,
Gird me with Thy sword,
Swift and sharp and bright,
Thee would I serve if I might;
And conquer if I can,
From day-dawn till night,
Take the strength of a man.

"Spirit of Love and Truth,
Breathing in grosser clay,
The light and flame of youth,
Delight of men in the fray,
Wisdom in strength's decay;
From pain, strife, wrong to be free,
This best gift I pray,
Take my spirit to Thee."

Could there be a finer recommendation for a hesitating purchaser?

Pansies. By May Probyn. (Elkin Mathews.) Quaint, old-fashioned carols, angular pictures of the Madonna, stained-glass windows, ballads of the middle ages—these are the things to which our mind runs after a perusal of May Probyn's *Pansies*; for, indeed, the flavour of her book is not of to-day. In keeping with this suggestion of the angularities of times gone past, it is to be noted that some of the poems in this book move stiffly, so that the want of easy movement is greatly to be desired. Beyond this there is little room for blame, if we except the fact that several of the trios and rondeaus are anything but successful. The rondeau form best suits some gay subject, for it is slight and tinkling; but Miss Probyn has overloaded it with gravity, with the consequence that the result is not particularly pleasant. The remainder of the volume is delightful: more than this, it is packed full of a quite peculiar refreshment which, so far as we know, has no counterpart in modern verse. It may be said with confidence that *Pansies* makes a righteous claim to a place on the shelves of every lover of poetry. Though many of Miss Probyn's pieces are devotional, the religious matter is often not openly conveyed to the reader, but he is required to provide an interpretation. "Is it nothing to you?" is a good instance of this:

"We were playing on the green together,
My sweetheart and I—
Oh! so heedless in the gay June weather,
When the word went forth that we must die.
Oh! so merrily the balls of amber
And of ivory tossed we to the sky,
While the word went forth in the King's chamber
That we both must die.

"Oh! so idly, straying through the pleasaunce,
Plucked we here and there
Fruit and bud, while in the royal presence
The King's son was casting from his hair
Glory of the wreathen gold that crowned it,
And ungirdling all his garment fair,
Flinging by the jewelled clasp that bound it,
With his feet made bare.

"Down the myrtled stairway of the palace,
Ashes on his head,
Came he, through the rose and citron alleys
In rough sark of sackcloth habited,
And a hempen halter—oh! we jested
Lightly, and we laughed as he was led
To the torture, while the bloom we breasted
Where the grapes grew red.

"Oh! so sweet the birds, when he was dying,
Piped to her and me—
Is no room this glad June day for sighing—
He is dead, and she and I go free!
When the sun shall set on all our pleasure
We will mourn him—What, so you decree
We are heartless—Nay, but in what measure
Do you more than we?"

There are only thirty-one poems in this pretty little book, but if they are few they are fine. There should be a word of thanks spoken for the elegant title-page.

Madonna's Child. By Alfred Austin. (Macmillans.) It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Mr. Alfred Austin issued *Madonna's Child* as a poem complete in itself. Following the prompting of an after-thought the author later included it in the "The Human Tragedy," so that as an independent poem it has long been inaccessible. However, all are now given the opportunity of reaching the story which Mr. Austin has so tenderly told, and his admirers will not be slow to seek after the poem in this handy form. To our thinking Mr. Austin is always at his best in his lyrics of the joy of nature, for by reason of their brevity he has no time for flagging. In *Madonna's Child* there are certainly some unimportant stanzas, though these are not numerous enough to spoil the poem as a whole.

Philoctetes, and Other Poems. By J. E. Nesmith. (Cambridge, U.S.A.: The Riverside Press.) When a poet deliberately fills his book with sonnets he runs a great risk of boring his critics. This has been said in so many quarters that we wonder that the statement has not reached the ears of Mr. Nesmith, the author of *Philoctetes*. What goblin of mischief is it that pricks versifier after versifier on to the adventure of penning scores and scores of sonnets? How many years is it since an immortal sonnet was added to the hundred or so of which England is proud? But think of the tens of thousands that have been written, printed, and forgotten! There are not many indications in *Philoctetes* that Mr. Nesmith has any peculiar aptitude in the use of the lyre, but he might have moved us more had he been less devoted to the building of sonnets. There are both vigour and skill in "Shifting Freight at Midnight," and we are inclined to believe that its author has chosen to work in the form which suits him less well than any other. We quote "The First Thaw in Spring":

"Beneath the south wind and the sun's warm ray
Earth slowly uncongeals; the aged snow
In dissolution falls; the loud brooks flow
Thro' hollow'd ice caves pitted with decay;
A dripping moisture wraps the humid day;
The once white fields their dusky lining show,
In dreary spots. How large looks yonder crow
Upon the elm tree ere he flits away.
The rainy lights shine thro' the naked trees,
The cold damp woods soak'd by the thawing breeze;
Along the miry road the wheel-ruts gleam,
And slushy pools; the shallow wayside stream
Sings in its muddy channel, and on high
The clouds float lazily across the sky."

It is easy, but not judicious, to write fourteen lines of this sort and christen them a sonnet.

NORMAN GALE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish almost immediately a book entitled *With the Zhoob Field Force*, by Capt. Crawford McFall, of the King's Own York Light Infantry. It gives a detailed account of a punitive expedition into a previously unknown region on the North-West frontier of India, which was undertaken in 1890, under the command of Sir George White, the present commander-in-chief, against certain recalcitrant Pathan tribes. It will be illustrated with reproductions of more than a hundred drawings, made by the author on the spot.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. will issue next week a translation of General Count Philippe de Segur's *An Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon I.* The author was the first of the young Legitimist nobles who rallied to the Empire, and, after serving with distinction under Macdonald and Moreau, became Napoleon's aide-de-camp. He was in personal attendance upon him at the battlefields of Ulm, Austerlitz, and Jena.

MME. OLGA NOVIKOFF will shortly publish, through Messrs. Williams & Norgate, a pamphlet, entitled *Christ or Moses, Which?* Some years ago Mme. Novikoff's attention was called to the conception of the immortality of the soul expressed in the writings of the Old Testament. The present pamphlet is a reprint, with additions, of one which she circulated among the leading theological professors of Europe at that time, in order to elicit their opinions on the subject. The pamphlet will also contain a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mme. Novikoff.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, & Co. have in the press a book by Canon Browne, of St. Paul's, the new suffragan bishop for East London. It will be entitled *Off the Mill*.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. will shortly publish a cheap edition of Prof. Fowler's *Progressive Morality*. Some passages, as, for instance, those on the comparison of the different kinds of pleasure, have been re-written, and there are a few additional paragraphs, mainly bearing on the important subject of the relation of morality to religion.

MR. D. P. MENZIES, of St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, will shortly issue by subscription *The Red and White Book of Menzies*, being an historical sketch of the clan from the earliest times, based mainly upon authentic documents. Special attention has been given to the associations of Mary Stuart with Castle Menzies, and to the origin of the "Black Watch," or 42nd Highlanders. The book will be illustrated with 46 full-page plates, mostly in colotype, reproducing portraits, historic relics, tartans in colour, &c. There will also be 41 engravings in the text of seals, armorial bearings, crosiers, claymores, &c. A special chapter will describe the first visit of the Queen and Prince Albert to the Highlands in 1842, with a reproduction of the picture (painted on that occasion) of the guard of honour formed from the clan Menzies.

THE collected poems of Mr. Ernest Radford, to be published shortly under the title of *Old and New*, will have for frontispiece a portrait of the author, reproduced in photogravure from a pencil drawing by Miss Beatrice Parsons. Mr. Selwyn Image also contributes a decorative title-page and cover.

MR. ZANGWILL's new novel, *The Master*, will be published by Mr. Heinemann on April 26.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will publish next week a novel by a new writer, Mr. Joseph Conrad, entitled *Altonar's Folly*. The scene is laid on a river in Borneo; and the author has combined the psychological study of a sensitive European living alone among semi-hostile tribes with the vivid incidents attaching to the life of pirates and smugglers.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. will shortly publish a novel in three volumes, entitled *The Holy Estate: a Study in Morals*, of which Mr. W. H. Wilkins, one of the authors of *The Green Bay Tree*, has written three-fourths, and Captain Frank Thatcher, an officer in the Guides, the remainder. The scenes are laid in India, Baden, and London, and many society sketches are introduced.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK will publish next week two new novels, each in a single volume: *A Japanese Marriage*, by Mr. Douglas Sladen; and *Haunted by Posterity*, by Mr. W. Earl Hodgson.

THE new "Pseudonym" to be published immediately is entitled *Every Day's News*, by R. E. Francis. The leading idea is that a man with a past is apt to find it unreasonably reasserting itself when he supposes it to be buried and done with.

THE delegates of the Clarendon Press are about to issue vol. xiii. of Prof. Buchheim's "German Classics," consisting of Schiller's tragedy, *Maria Stuart*. The text will be provided with a complete commentary, and preceded by historical and critical introductions. The distinguishing features of this edition consists in the fact that the drama is annotated strictly in accordance with the English, French, and Latin sources consulted by Schiller, and that several of his sources have been traced for the first time by the editor.

CANON SPARROW SIMPSON is about to publish, through Mr. Elliot Stock, two tractates: *Tragicomedia de Sancto Vedasto*, and *Carmina Vedastina*. Both will contain historical notes and reproductions of contemporary illustrations.

MESSRS. WILLIAM ANDREWS & Co., of Hull, will issue in a few days an illustrated volume, entitled *Bygone Southwark*, by Mrs. Edmund Boger, whose husband was for many years head master of St. Saviour's Grammar School. The book deals with the history of Southwark, ecclesiastical and secular; London Bridge; the Church of St. Mary Overie, now St. Saviour's; Bankside, its palaces and theatres; and the Borough, with its inns and prisons and various celebrities.

THE publication of Messrs. Blackie's "Warwick Library of English Literature," which Prof. Herford, of Aberystwyth, is editing, has been delayed until the autumn. Arrangements have been made for the following volumes: *Pastoral Poetry*, by Mr. E. K. Chambers; *Literary Criticism*, by Prof. C. E. Vaughan; *Letter-Writers*, by Prof. W. Raleigh; and *Tales in Verse*, by the editor.

MESSRS. DEAN & SON have in the press a book on *Cricket*, by Mr. Robert Abel, of the Surrey Eleven, which will be published at the end of April.

THE new volume of the "Abbotsford" series, which is almost ready, will be an anthology of the Scottish poetry of the seventeenth century, dealing with the work of Sir William Alexander, Drummond of Hawthornden, the Marquis of Montrose, &c. It will be dedicated to the representative of the Royalist general and poet, the present Duke of Montrose.

AT the meeting of the Irish Literary Society, to be held on Wednesday next, at 8 p.m., at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi-terrace, Mr. R.

Ashe King will read a paper on "Irish Humour, Classical and Colloquial."

AT the meeting of the Ethical Society, to be held on Sunday next, at 7.30 p.m., at Essex Hall, Strand, Mr. J. A. Hobson will read a paper on "George Meredith's Novels."

THE meetings of the Statistical Society for the rest of the current session will be held in the lecture theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, at 5 p.m.

DURING next week Messrs. Sotheby will be engaged in selling several libraries, which (under a single catalogue) comprise a most unusual number of rarities. Most interest, of course, attaches to the autograph MS. of Gilbert White's *Natural History of Selborne*—or rather, of the original letters forming that work, which have remained in the hands of the family down to the present time. They are said to contain several passages that have never been printed. We must briefly mention also—all the four folios of Shakspeare; Milton's Poems (1645); first editions of *Hudibras*, of both *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey*, of *Robinson Crusoe*, and of *The Cenci*; Grolhier's copy of the Aldine Catullus, &c.; a number of coloured illustrations by Cruikshank; Charles Lamb's *Satan in Search of a Wife*; Tennysonianism belonging to the Hon. Lady Simeon; and some of the rarest pieces of Thackeray and Dickens.

THE Year-Book of Australia for 1895 contains its usual review of literature during the preceding year. The list of books given is almost entirely confined to official and technical publications. Of those that do not belong to this class we may mention: *The Art of Living in Australia*, by Dr. Philip E. Muskett; *Capital, Labour, and Taxation*, by C. McKay Smith; and an Illustrated Catalogue of the National Gallery of Victoria. In fiction, we notice only two items; but an illustrated sixpenny magazine, entitled *Cosmos*, has been appearing at Sydney since last September, which is described as "the first successful pioneer of magazine enterprise in Australia."

Correction.—In the poem entitled "Easter-tide," printed in the ACADEMY of last week, l. 10, for "reason," read "Season."

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

AT least three new magazines are to make their first appearance in the month of May.

FIRST, we must mention *Chapman's Magazine*, to be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, under the editorship of Mr. Oswald Crawford, who is now the manager of that firm. It marks a new departure—which is something in these days—by announcing that it will confine itself to fiction, and will not be illustrated. Each monthly number will give for sixpence about as much matter as an ordinary single-volume novel. To quote the long list of authors who have already promised to contribute would be superfluous. It is enough to say that the first issue is to contain the opening chapters of two serials—by Mr. Bret Harte and Miss Violet Hunt; complete short stories by Mr. James Payn, Mrs. Clifford, Mr. Frankfort Moore, and Anthony Hope; a romantic drama by Mr. Stanley Weyman; a detective adventure by a writer who calls himself George Ira Brett; and a ballad of 49 quatrains by Mr. John Davidson. The format of *Chapman's* is to be the same as that of the *Fortnightly*.

THE *Twentieth Century*, edited by Mr. William Graham, is apparently to be of the familiar half-crown type, except that it will include monthly reviews of literature and the stage—the former by Mr. H. D. Traill, and the latter by Mr. J. T. Nisbet. Among the other con-

tributors to the first number are Sir Edwin Arnold, Lord Byron, and Dr. Forbes Winslow. For the most part the articles will be signed.

THE third new monthly is the *Catholic Magazine*, of which Lady Amabel Kerr will be editor. At the price of sixpence, it promises to supply both fiction and illustrations, as well as papers on literary and religious subjects. Among the contributors, we notice the names of Lady Burton, the Rev. Dr. Barry, Mr. C. Kegan Paul, Mrs. Gilbert (Rosa Mulholland), Mrs. Hinkson (Katharine Tynan), and Mr. Lionel Johnson. The publishers are the Catholic Truth Society.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD's new tale, "The Story of Bessie Costrell," will be published in the May, June, and July numbers of *Scribner's Magazine*.

A NEW serial story by Rhoda Broughton will commence in an early number of *Temple Bar*.

Cassell's Magazine for May will contain short complete stories by W. L. Alden, G. B. Burgin, C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, and E. Chapman, a new song by Gerard F. Cobb, and Miss C. Everett Green's experiences as a lady bicyclist.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR will contribute a paper on "The Religious Training of the Public School-Boy" to the *Quiver* for May, which will also contain papers by Dean Lefroy (of Norwich), the Rev. Dr. G. S. Barrett, and the Rev. Charles Courtenay.

MISS LILLIAN QUILLER COUCH will contribute a story, entitled "Jane Anne's Substitute," to *Little Folks* for May.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

WE hear that Prof. H. Morse Stephens has been confirmed in the chair of modern history at Cornell University, to which he was temporarily appointed last autumn. He has also been requested to undertake the editorship of an Historical Magazine, to be published at Cornell, in co-operation with other universities.

PROF. G. A. SMITH, of Glasgow, has accepted an invitation to deliver a course of lectures next year at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on the Percy Turnbull foundation. The subject of the lectures will be "Hebrew Poetry." The lectures which Prof. Tyrrell, of Dublin, gave last year on "Latin Poetry" have just been published in America by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; and we understand that the volume will shortly be issued in this country also by Messrs. Macmillan.

ENGLISH psychologists already owe to Dr. E. B. Titchener, assistant professor of psychology and director of the Psychological Laboratory in Cornell University, an English translation of Wundt's Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology, published last year; and their indebtedness will shortly be increased by a version, from the same hand, of Prof. O. Külpe's *Grundriss der Psychologie*, the latest and best representative of the research of the German experimental school. Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. announce the book for next autumn.

DR. WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, of Yale, is editing a volume of Chapman's Plays, for the "Mermaid" series, to be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in the autumn.

THE last issue (No. 50) of *Bibliographical Contributions*, issued by the Library of Harvard University, consists of an analysis of the early records of Harvard, from 1636 to 1750, by Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis. One of the books here analysed contains contemporary memoranda of expenses incurred in finishing the rooms of the first college building, with subsequent entries of matters connected with

property, eleemosynary funds, discipline, &c.; the other, of later date, is mainly a transcript, beginning about 1684, of corporation meetings and other college business, with a list at the end of honorary degrees, &c. Among the terms found, which are now either obsolete or unusual at Harvard, we notice the following: Act, bevers = lunch, Commencer, cue-cups, Discontinuers, exhibition, Inceptor, to moderate, Probationer, Questionist, sizing = a portion, ungirt = dissolute, wearth = wear and tear.

ONE of the recent issues of "Old South Leaflets," published by the directors of the Old South Meeting House at Boston, consists of the reprint of a pamphlet entitled "New England's First Fruits in respect to the Progress of Learning in the College at Cambridge, in Massachusetts Bay" (London, 1643). This is the oldest printed document that clearly recognises the existence of Harvard. It gives a brief account of the building, the constitution, the discipline, the studies, the proceedings at the first Commencement in 1642, when nine members of the first Classis graduated in Arts, and the subjects of their theses in grammar, rhetoric, logic, ethics, and physics. We observe that one of the theses in grammar is: "Lingua Graeca est ad accentus pronuntianda."

WITH reference to a notice in the New York Nation (reprinted in the ACADEMY of April 6), concerning Dr. Fitzedward Hall's benefactions to the Library of Harvard, Mr. Charles Rockwell Lamman calls attention to the fact that one of the books given—"The Seasons: A Descriptive Poem, by Calidás, in the original Sanskrit. Calcutta: M.DCC.XCII."—is not only the first book ever printed in Sanskrit, but can also be proved to be the identical copy that was given by Sir William Jones to Charles Wilkins, whose autograph it bears. The former writing to the latter in January, 1793, says:

"I am so busy at this season that I have only time to request your acceptance of a little Sanskrit poem, which Morris has printed, and which you are the only man in Europe who can read and understand."

SOME little while ago the Faculty of Harvard University—which we take to be identical with the teaching staff—adopted a resolution, requesting the committee on athletics to put a stop to inter-collegiate football. The committee, on the other hand, recommended that the games should be continued, if played only on college grounds, and subject to other restrictions. But the Faculty have now voted by a considerable majority that they "remain of the opinion that no student under their charge should be permitted to take part in inter-collegiate football matches." This resolution, which receives the warm approval of the Nation, will hardly surprise those who have read Dr. Birkbeck Hill's *Harvard College by an Oxonian*.

TRANSLATION.

THE POET TO HIS HEART.

(Leopardi.)

Now thou shalt rest for ever, weary heart!
Gone!—the supreme illusion—gone! that dream
That I believed eternal! Never beam
Of hope outlives the wish, its counterpart.
I feel no wish. Rest! Weary as thou art,
Thou'st throbb'd enough. Not worth one beat, I
deem,
Of thine, or sigh from me, is earth's vain gleam.
Bitter is life, and weary from the start,
And dirt the world. Be this despair's last hour!
Fate to mankind vouchsafes one boon—one!—
death!
Take then this counsel given with failing breath:
Scorn self, flout nature and that ruthless power
That rules to general hurt this terrene ball,
And 'scape the hideous voidness of it all!

R. M'LINTOCK.

IN MEMORIAM.

EUGÈNE PLON.

BY the death of M. Eugène Plon, announced recently, the world of literature and art has sustained a severe loss. Descended from a family which, from 1550, for no less than ten generations had furnished a series of eminent typographers and publishers, he succeeded his father, Henri Plon, as head of the great firm of Plon Frères in 1872; and, well known as the firm then was throughout France, he gave it in a few years a European, nay, a world-wide reputation.

Himself a deep historic student, he was the first to give a new impulse to its "side-lights" by the publication of a series of private memoirs of extreme interest, such as those of Marbot, Macdonald, Thibaut, which cover the greater part of the Napoleonic era.

But, independent of this, Eugène Plon occupied a unique position among the publishers of the day, being himself a recognised critic and author, whose opinion was sought for by those most qualified to appreciate it. These qualities are enshrined in his works on *Thorwaldsen*; *Leone and Pompeo Leoni*; and, above all, his *Benvenuto Cellini*, one of the most exquisite productions, both in style, typography, and perfection of illustration, that has ever issued from any press.

He was, moreover, a laborious worker in many departments. He took an active part with Camille Duncot, Count Walewski, and others in the first Congress on Copyright, and again in the one at Berne.

"Laureate" of the Académie, member of many learned bodies, and officer of the Légion d'Honneur, his merit was recognised by decorations from Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c., and by his election as president of the principal societies and corporations connected with his profession in his own land. Strikingly modest and retiring, highly cultivated, universally well-read, a friend of the foremost representatives of intellectual culture in France, he was everywhere the welcome guest, whose conversation was always brilliant and attractive, with an under-current of Rabelais, tempered by his own peculiarly sweet and amiable disposition.

Deeply will he be mourned by those who had the privilege of his friendship.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

WE quote from the annual report of the Librarian Curators of the Bodleian Library at Oxford:—

"The following is a summary of the number of printed and manuscript items received during the year:—(1) by gift or exchange, 9198; (2) under the Copyright Act, 44,583; (3) new purchases, 6429; (4) second-hand purchases, 577; total, 60,787.

"This is the largest total yet reached. The new purchases were slightly above those of any previous year, but the unusually heavy receipts under the Copyright Act were the main factor in the increase.

"Donations.—Lady Shelley has added the following to her previous gift:—(1) A portrait of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley by Reginald Euston, from a bust modelled from a cast taken after her death; (2) a locket containing pieces of Shelley's and Mary's hair; (3) Shelley's watch and chain, with five seals belonging to him or Mary.

"Among the MSS. given the following are of special curiosity:—

"By the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, Bombay: An almost unique copy, brought from Persia, and in the modern Persian character, of the Desatir, a Parsi work written in a singular compound dialect. This was presented through the Rev. Dr. L. H. Mills.

"By Mr. R. W. Raper: A black stone paper-weight, in form of a book, the broad sides engraved with Psalm cxxx. in Arabic.

"By the Rev. S. Baronian: twenty-three Armenian and one Aethiopic fragment.

"By Prof. Bywater: A roll, signed 'Johannes, of Latin and English verses for the 1639 anniversary of Gunpowder Plot.

"Numerous gifts of printed books were received from Prof. Bywater, the Rev. Andrew Clark, the Rev. Dr. S. C. Malan (Oriental), the Rev. E. Marshall, Prof. F. Max Müller (partly Oriental), Prof. Sir F. Pollock (Oriental), and the Librarian of Oriel College. The Spenser Society gave Nos. 3-47 of the Society's first series; and 20 vols. relating to New South Wales were received from the Government of that colony through the Society of Arts.

"The late Miss Elizabeth Harriot Hudson, the biographer of Louisa, Queen of Prussia, bequeathed a miniature of that queen enclosed in a gold and turquoise bracelet, given to her by the German Emperor Wilhelm I., with a letter from the German Ambassador conveying the gift. The miniature is exhibited in a case below the portrait of Napoleon.

"The Marquis of Huntly presented a cast, which is exhibited in the picture-gallery, of the sculptured Pictish march-stone, bearing an inscription in the ogam alphabet, which stands in his park at Aboyne—one of a small number of inscribed stones which throw light on the early history of land-tenure in North Britain.

"Manuscripts.—The following is a numerical record of the volumes of MSS. bought:—English, 11; Latin, 1; Latino-Greek, 1; Arabic, 1; Hebrew, 5; Burmese, 1; Siamese, 1; Chinese, 1; total, 22.

"Among them the following may be particularly noted:—

"The municipal register of Aberconwy (Conway) temp. Hen. 8.—Jas. 1.

"Corporis Christi Collegii Εὐχαριστία Reverend in Christo Patri Iacobo Winton. Episcopo ac huius Collegii Patrono—the presentation-copy of Latin verses by members of C. C. C. Oxon to the Bishop, illuminated with his arms, &c.

"Collections in verse of Thomas, Lord Fairfax.

"An Arabic magical roll of the extraordinary length of seventeen yards.

"A unique Hebrew commentary on Aboth R. Nathan.

"A Burmese MS. entitled *Baza Needee* (Duty of Kings), written in white letters on a black ground, with illuminated frontispiece, and accompanied by an English translation.

"A collection of Chinese paintings executed by T'ing Koh in the year 1568.

"A number of papyrus fragments from Egypt, including fragments of the Iliad and Odyssey and of the Old Testament. Among the latter was the greater part of a leaf of a papyrus book, containing most of Ezek. v. 12—vi. 3 in the LXX. version, with the Origenian diacritical marks. The hand is of the fourth, or conceivably even of the late third, century; and the earliest MS. hitherto known possessing such marks is some centuries later.

"With these were acquired vellum fragments of Zech. xii. 10, 11, xiii. 3-5, written in the fifth century, parts of Mark viii. 17, 18, 27-29, written in the sixth century, and others which at the time of purchase had not been identified, but of which the Librarian's examination has yielded the following results:—

"A fragment (early sixth century?) of parts of viii. 2, 3 and ix. 1, 2 of the Protevangelion, much earlier than any known MS. of the work, and containing readings not found in Tischendorf's edition. The fragment consists of the inner sides of two leaves (the leaves containing one column each), the full length of a page being only 3½ in., and the letters in a full line never exceeding thirteen. The library possesses no very ancient work in book-form of so small a size as this.

"The only known fragment (sixth century) of a lost Greek original of the Apocalypse of Paul, corresponding to parts of cc. 45, 46 of the early Latin translation published by Mr. M. R. James in his 'Anecdota Apocrypha.' The Tischendorfian text is merely a late Greek recasting of this lost original. The identification of the fragment was due to the fact that it had come into contact with another page of the same work while the latter was damp, and had consequently had the word *κατα* and others 'set off' on its margin.

"A fragment (probably fifth century) containing

part of a theological controversy with a person whose name is abbreviated as B. This may perhaps be from Agrippa Castor's lost refutation of Basilides.

"A fragment (sixth century) apparently describing the torments of idolaters, and possibly belonging to the missing part of the pseudo-Petrine Apocalypse.

"In addition to the above may be mentioned a set of twelve rolls of the Oxford Taylors' Company—a company of which the existence was almost unknown. They run from 1576 to 1712.

"Prof. Sanjana, the donor of the Zend MS. mentioned in the Report of May 10, 1892, not being satisfied with the reproduction given to him in exchange, has resumed possession of the original and returned the reproduction—a decree of Convocation of June 7, 1893, having given him the option of so doing. The reproduction for critical purposes is practically equivalent to the original.

"The valuable Zend collection has also been increased by the acquisition, through the Rev. Dr. Mills, of a platinotype copy of Dr. Jamsaji Minocheherji's MS. known as J9, which contains Zend texts in a character nowhere else found.

"Printed Books.—The year has been mainly remarkable for purchases of ancient Armenian literature, and of American books of the Colonial period. Among the single books which possess some special curiosity or interest may be mentioned the following:—

"Clavdii Galeni Pergameni de motu mvsculorum libri duo Nicolao Leonicensi interprete, 'Londini in ædibus Pynfonianis,' 1522, sm. 4°.

"Galenii Pergameni de pulsatufu Tho. Linacro Anglo interprete, 'Londini in ædibus pinfonianis,' n.d., sm. 4°.

"The Statutes or ordinances concernynge Artificers, Seruantes, and Labourers, Journeymen and Prentises, drawn out of the common lawes of this realme, fith the tyme of Edwarde the fyrst, untill the thyrde and fourth yeare of ... Edwarde the .vi. ... of 3mprinted at London, by John Tyddale ... 1562, sm. 8°.

"Matthie Lej Germani Regine Pecvnie liber I, n. pl. 1623, sm. 8°. This contains both Latin and English verses relating to England and London, and is supposed to have been printed at London.

"Observations to be followed, for the making of fitjroomes, to keepe Silk-wormes in: As also, for the best manner of planting Mulberry trees, to feed them. Published by authority for the benefit of the Noble Plantation in Virginia. At London ... 1620, sm. 4°.

"Pallas armata, or Militarie Instructions for the Learned. . . . The first part. Containing the Exercise of Infanterie . . . [by sir Thomas Kellie], Edinb., 1627, 4°.

"The French tuteur. . . . The second edition. . . . By Robert Sherwood, Lond., 1634, 16°.

"The manner of visiting the monasteries of discaled nuns, n. pl., 1669, sm. 4°.

"Guldene Aepffel in silbern Schalen, Ephrata, 1745, sm. 8°. The first book printed at Ephrata, 'a settlement of a German sect called Tunkers,' in Pennsylvania.

"Views in Orkney and on the North-Eastern coast of Scotland; taken in MDCCCV and etched MDCCCVII; by the Marchioness of Stafford, n. pl. or d., fol. Privately printed etchings by 'the Countess-Duchess' of Sutherland.

"A volume containing 'The Brase Nose Garlande,' 1811; 'The Epigrammatic Garlande,' 1818; and 'Brasenose Ale,' 1880, 1881, and 1886. The first of these is unique in being printed on one side only of the paper, and only nineteen other copies were printed at all. Of the Epigrammatic Garlande only twelve copies were printed, and only seven preserved entire.

"Testamenta Lambethana, being a complete list of all the wills and testaments recorded in the archiepiscopal registers at Lambeth, from A.D. 1312 to A.D. 1636, extracted by Dr. Ducarel, F.R. and A.S. . . . Typis Medio-Montanis, 1854, fol. Fewer than twenty copies were printed.

"Drawings and Prints.—Under the special donation from a member of All Souls' the arrangement of the Montagu prints was undertaken, and the entire collection of portraits was got into a preliminary order by Mr. E. W. Johnson, and Mr. H. D. Hughes. A large number of Montagu prints illustrating La Fontaine and other French

authors were also arranged by the Librarian, and catalogued and bound under his direction.

"The select Library at the Radcliffe Camera.—It having been found necessary to take precautions for the greater security of the books in the reading-room of the Radcliffe Camera, the late Vice-Chancellor addressed a circular letter in January, 1894, to the authorities of the colleges and halls, expressing the Curators' hope that recommendations would not be given to students who could not confidently be trusted, or to whom admission was not really necessary for their studies. The Librarian, however, continued to report cases of loss and damage, and in May informed the Board that, failing any suggestion from them, he should feel it his duty to lock up the select cases as far as possible. The Curators at the same time appointed a committee to consider what steps were advisable, and the committee recommended that all books in the reading-room of the Camera be put as soon as possible under lock and key. Wherever it was possible, the cases have accordingly been locked; the rest of the collection will be transferred to closed cases as soon as an extension of the space available for storing books allows this to be done. The books, however, will remain within readers' view, and can be ordered on special slips which have been placed at each desk. Readers are also allowed to order on these slips all other books of which the shelfmark is known to them, instead of having to go to the catalogue-station for the purpose.

Coins.—The Corporation of London presented medals struck by them to commemorate the visits paid to the City by the King of Denmark and the Duke and Duchess of York. Mme. Taine gave a medal struck in remembrance of her late husband. And Miss Emma Swann gave eighteen English medals of the reigns of George III. and George IV.

"In addition to the usual consignment of British and colonial coins from the mint, the chief purchases were a gold piece of an ancient British king, and silver pieces of Egberht, Aethelwulf (3), Aethelberht, Aethelred II., Harold Harefoot, and Harthacnut (2). The collection of war-medals was increased by the addition of the Hazara medal, out of the grant from the Common University Fund.

"Mr. Oman finished the draft of the catalogue of Anglo-Saxon coins, the printing of which was begun. Prof. Gardner most kindly gave his services for the identification of a considerable number of specially difficult Greek coins."

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

ABEL, L. Der gute Geschmack. Aesthetische Essays. Wien: Hardebeck. 8 M.

CHAMBAUX, C. C. La Cité chrétienne. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 7 fr.

COPFER, François. Mon franc parler. 2e Série. Paris: Lemerre. 3 fr. 50.

EXPERT, H. Les Maîtres musiciens de la Renaissance française. 1re Livr. Orlando de Lassus. 1re fasc. des Mélanges. Paris: Leclerc. 12 fr.

HAYARD, H. La France artistique et monumentale. Paris: Lab. Huet. 25 fr.

LEITSCHNER, F. Katalog der Handschriften der k. Bibliothek zu Bamberg. 1. Bd. 1. Abth. 1. Lfg. (Bibelhandschriften). Bamberg: Buchner. 4 M.

L'ESQUEILLE, roman d'aventure, publié pour la première fois par H. Michelant et P. Meyer. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 16 fr.

NOTOVITCH, N. Livre d'or à la mémoire d'Alexandre III. Paris: Nilsson. 5 fr.

THEOLOGY, ETC.

PAUL, L. Die Vorstellungen vom Messias u. vom Gottesreich bei den Synoptikern. Bonn: Cohen. 2 M. 40.

HISTORY, ETC.

GIMBEL, K. Tafeln zur Entwicklungsgeschichte der Schutz- u. Trutzwaffen in Europa m. Ausschluss der Feuerwaffen vom VIII.—XVII. Jahrh. Baden-Baden: Spies. 30 M.

QUELLEN zur Geschichte der Stadt Wien. 1. Abth. Register aus in- u. ausländ. Archiven m. Ausnahme des Archivs der Stadt Wien. 1. Bd. Wien: Koenig. 50 M.

Vie de Pianet de la Fayette, officier d'ordonnance de Napoléon 1er. Paris: Ollendorff. 7 fr. 50.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

AL-KHOWARIZMI. Liber Matāthi Al-Oām, explicans vocabula technica scientiarum tam Arabum quam peregrinorum. Ed. G. van Vloten. Leiden: Brill. 9 M.

ESSEIVA, P. carminum libri IX. Freiburg (Schweiz): Universitätsbuchhandlung. 5 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"TROILUS AND CRESSIDA" IN PROF. SKEAT'S EDITION.

II.

Oxford.

We pass on to Prof. Skeat's text, and here there are fewer faults to find. He has doubtless done right in selecting the Campsall MS. as his chief guide, notwithstanding its frequent aberrations; and he may be right in estimating that the Corpus copy stands second, but he has hardly given his readers sufficient information to enable them to form a judgment of its merits. Probably he would say that any judgment formed by a person who had not had the MS. in his hands was likely to be of little value. The real criticism that must be made is, that he has hardly taken enough pains to acquaint himself and his readers with the value of some authorities for the text which have not been printed by the Chaucer Society and are not to be found at Cambridge. We shall not quarrel with him seriously for not making use of the Caxton edition of "Troilus," for, as it happens, it is printed from a MS. of no particular value, and it abounds in mistakes, transpositions of lines, and so forth; but, nevertheless, it might be considered to be part of an editor's duty to say something of the first printed edition. Prof. Skeat appears not to have examined it at all; for he says that the only early editions accessible to him have been Thynne's, "of which there is a copy in the Cambridge University Library," and two others which he possesses himself. And yet he knows that there are two copies of Caxton's edition in the British Museum, and one at St. John's College, Oxford; and a few hours' work at either of these libraries would have enabled him to tell his readers what was the character of the text. At present they are left uncertain whether it is an authority of high value, like Thynne's edition of "Troilus," and like Caxton's print of some of the Minor Poems, or whether it may safely be neglected. It has, as a matter of fact, some good readings, as "Nay, nay" in iv. 198, and it correctly marks the end of the third book and the Proem of the fourth; but on the whole it is of little value.

The same cannot be said of another copy, to which Prof. Skeat has given less attention than he ought. This is the Bodleian MS. Arch. Seld. B. 24, which we may denote by the letter A. It is a book with part of which Prof. Skeat is very well acquainted, for it is that which contains the unique copy of "The Kingis Quair," excellently edited by Prof. Skeat for the Scottish Text Society, and he has also collated the copy of the "Legend of Good Women" which it contains. The greater part of the book, however (ff. 1-118), is occupied by a copy of "Troilus and Criseyde," which Prof. Skeat has evidently not very closely examined, though he has perceived that it contains some good readings. The MS. is dated 1472, and written in a cursive hand. No doubt Prof. Skeat, having at his command several copies of a much earlier date, readily assumed that it would not be worth the labour of collation. But, as it happens, it is one of the very best existing copies, made by an intelligent and careful scribe from an excellent MS. If we admit the claims of the Campsall and Corpus MSS. to stand first, this will certainly rank next after them, in company with the Harleian MS. 2280, which it resembles in many of its readings. It was written in Scotland, and contains Scottish peculiarities of spelling; but, setting these aside, there are probably fewer corruptions of the text than in any existing MS. of "Troilus."

These assertions naturally demand some proof; and as no account of this copy has hitherto been published, I propose to give

particulars which will, to some extent at least, justify what has been said. The peculiarities of spelling above mentioned consist in the regular use of such forms as quhile, quhan, quhele, tham, thair, foolis, lastith, lytill, &c., and, of course, there are also many cases of the omission of final e. These points, then, will not be taken into account in comparing the text with that of other MSS.; but with the exception of such as these the following statement includes all the variations.

Taking, then, the first 600 lines of the fourth book as a test passage of sufficient length, we find that the text of the Campsall MS. (Cl.) differs from that of A. in about 131 instances. In no less than 63 of these the Campsall copy differs distinctly for the worse, while in 42 the reading of Cl. is the better of the two, and in the remaining 26 it may fairly be doubted which of the two is to be preferred. In the same passage the Harleian MS. 2280 (H.) differs from A. in about 113 cases, in 55 of which the reading of H. is the worse, in 44 it is the better, and 14 are doubtful. As to the other two texts which have been printed by the Chaucer Society, the Harleian 3943 (H. 2) differs for the worse from A. in at least 120 instances, and the Cambridge MS. (Cm.) in more than 150.

It cannot be denied that these are remarkable results; and making every allowance for the delusive character of statistics in a matter of this kind, we cannot fail to perceive that A. is a copy which deserves careful attention. It is not pretended that a trustworthy opinion as to the merits of the MS. can be formed from statements of this kind; but they may be useful as a summary method of tabulating results, and they certainly seem to establish the fact that the text of A. is singularly free from downright blunders. Before attempting, however, to depose the Campsall copy from its position of pre-eminence in favour of so late a MS. as A., we have to remind ourselves of two considerations: first, that in the matter of spelling and grammatical inflexions Cl., which was written within a few years of Chaucer's death, is incontestably the superior; and, secondly, that many of the mistakes which it contains are blunders of a tolerably obvious kind, which may be easily corrected. Of such mistakes as these A. has hardly any; but this is by no means its only claim to attention. It gives us also many excellent readings, which in some cases will be found to supply MS. authority for corrections made by Prof. Skeat, and in others will suggest or support good readings which he has not adopted. The following may be taken as specimens of its readings:

Bk. i.—145. A. (with Cl. alone) Troiane | 150. nolde.

161. Palladiones | 645. o lore.

Bk. ii.—555. me allone | 734 f. A. agrees with Cl. Cp. H., and so, it may be added, do two more Bodleian MSS., Digby 181 and Rawlinson Poet. 163. Why has Prof. Skeat here abandoned his main authorities without assigning any reason?

884. Prof. Skeat here conjectures "syte" as an emendation, but does not venture to put it into his text for want of MS. authority. It will interest him to know that the scribe of A. in revising his work underlined the word "sike" and set a note in the margin, "I trow it suld be red syte."

791. A. has the gloss, "Aciores in principio franguntur in fine."

Bk. iii.—49. A. has "gladnes," but this is not so rare a reading as Prof. Skeat supposes. It is found, for example, in Caxton's edition.

859. y-falle | 1033. pietee | 1342. nere | 1444. pietouse | 1573. smythith.

Thynne's edition has "smyteth," but all Prof. Skeat's MSS. give "smyten" or "smyte."

1675. eke | 1718. A. alone has "festeyngis" | 1767. cerclen | A. alone of the MSS. has "explicit liber tercius" in the proper place.

Bk. iv.—A. alone has "Incipit prohemium quarti libri," and after four stanzas, "Explicit prohemium quarti libri—Incipit liber quartus."

In l. 80., given by Prof. Skeat:

"Ye have er this wel herd it me devyse,"

A. has "me yow" for "it me," better sense and better rhythm.

103. A. with Cp. only, gives "amonges," which is necessary to the verse.

124. A. has "leamydown," the other MSS. give "lameadoun" or "lameadon," Thynne's ed. "Lamedoun." Chaucer found "Laomedon" in his authorities—e.g., Benoit.

128. A. agrees with H. in giving "Humble in his speche," which is an improvement to the metre.

138. A., with Thynne's ed., has "Thoas," the form found in Benoit.

168. A. has "bother."

246. "His eyen two, for pitee of his herte," so Prof. Skeat, following Cl.; but H. and Cm. have "for pite (pete) of herte," and H. 2, "for piety of the herte." I have little doubt that A. rightly gives "for pitee of hert(e)," which is the translation of Boccaccio's "per pietà del cuore"—i.e., "for piteousness of heart."

264. A., with Thynne's ed. only, has the excellent reading "the" for "thus": "What have I the a-gilt?"

318. A., with Thynne's ed., has "thy." Prof. Skeat gives "the" in the text, following Cl., Cp., and H., but corrects in the Errata to "my."

438. To traisse a wight | 459. wolde | 468. passiones |

498. A. with H. 2, has "Nay, nay."

599. A., again with H. 2, has "to."

708-714. A. has this stanza, and in a nearly correct form.

1021. necessaire | 1147. for-shright | 1399. blende

1490. Troianis | 1587. By patience.

Bk. v.—A. alone correctly marks the Proem of the fifth book.

"Incipit prohemium quinti libri,"

and after two stanzas:

"Incipit liber quintus."

This division is doubtless right, for the fifth book of the *Filistrato* begins with "Quel giorno istesso vi fu Diomede," &c., answering to the third stanza of Chaucer's fifth book.

9. A. has "shene." This reading is given by H. 2 and also by Rawlinson Poet. 163.

122. troianis | 329. worthen | 451. pietus
455. A. alone has "festeyng" | 550. lisse | 584. werreyed |

670. tho | 752. on | 784. For he that nought nasseyeth nought nacheueth | 834. y-founde | 837-840. durring, durre | 970. and. . . and |

1006. O Troylus and troye toun: not a good reading, but given by Cl. and Thynne, while H. has "Troilus toun." One is tempted to suggest the omission of "gan to syke and." |

1036. rette hir of | 1081. myght I | 1125. Twinnen |

1098. His | 1235. welk | 1386. commeve yow | 1598. pietee |

1769. Off his loving I have seide as I can.

These examples—gleaned from a single reading of the MS., in which, as will be seen, closer attention was given to the later books—will serve as specimens of its text. In some instances, as we have said, it confirms Prof. Skeat's text, and in others it may suggest amendments; but on the whole his text is so soundly constructed that it does not admit of any very important improvements.

III.

The notes are for the most part as excellent as might have been expected; but there are some places in which the ordinary reader would be grateful for more assistance than is given, and it is impossible not to take exception to some of the explanations. For example, ii. 1735, "in the vertue of coroues tweyne" is supposed by Prof. Skeat to be an allusion to the two garlands mentioned in the "Lyf of Saint Cecile," surely a most improbable explanation. With all his anachronisms, Chaucer does not forget that the folk of Troy were pagans. A better solution would be to suppose that the poet had in his mind the passage of the "Filistrato," occurring just before this point (bk. ii. st. 184), where Griseida says:

"Che la corona dell' onestà mia
Per partito niun non vo donarli";

and Pandaro answers:

"questa corona
Lodano i preti," &c.

Probably Chaucer is here putting into the mouth of Pandaro a similar metaphor, and means the two crowns of love and of mercy.

Again, in "Troilus," iv. 505:

"Wel wote I, whyl my lyf was in quiete,
Er thou me slowe, I wolde have yeven hyre";

it is next to impossible that the note should be right: "Troilus speaks as if dead already. 'Well wot I, whilst I lived in peace, before thou didst slay me, I would have given (thee) hire'; i.e., a bribe, not to attack me." The meaning really is, "Well wot I that when I lived in peace, before I was thus tormented by the trials of love, I would have given thee hire, before thou shouldst have slain me"—that is, to prevent thee from slaying me, "slowe" being subjunctive.

In v. 1790 f., where Chaucer, addressing his book, bids it

"kis the steppes, wher-as thou seest pace
Virgile, Ovyde, Omer, Lucan, and Stace,"

it is evident that the list of poets has no importance as indicating the sources whence "Troilus and Criseyde" is derived. It is a list of the most famous poets of antiquity, to whom the book, as subject to all poesy, must do homage.

Finally, we may ask why Prof. Skeat supposes that the "philosophical Strode," to whom, with Gower, the poem is dedicated, is any other than that "N. Strode," who is mentioned as tutor to Chaucer's little son Lowys at Oxford, in the Explicit to the "Treatise of the Astrolabe." The expression used is "sub tutela illius nobilissimi philosophi Mag. N. Strode"; and surely we need go no further in search. Whether this is the same as the Ralph Strode of Merton, to whom Leland's notice refers, is another question.

G. C. MACAULAY.

THE ETYMOLOGY OF "CORMORANT."

Dorney Wood, Burnham, Bucks.

In the *New English Dictionary* the word "cormorant" is said to be derived from a supposed O.F. *corp-marin* = Lat. *corvus marinus* (which occurs in the Reichenau Glosses of the eighth century as the explanation of *mergulus*); and it is further stated that "the ending is identified by Hatzfeld and Thomas

[in their *Dictionnaire général de la Langue française*] with that in *faucon moran*, which they think to be a derivative of Breton *mor*, sea, and so = *marin*."

It may be as well to point out that M. Thomas now sees good reason to abandon this identification, inasmuch as he has discovered the word *morant* to be what he calls a "coquille lexicographique," or what Prof. Skeat would term a "ghost-word." It appears that "*faucon moran*" (or *moran*) which is registered by La Curne de Sainte-Palaye, and was copied from him by Godefroy, is due to a misreading of the MSS., the actual reading being "*faucon moien*," i.e., a falcon of middling size.

M. Thomas now holds (*Romania*, XXIV., 117-119) that *cormoran* is a recent alteration of *cormaran*, which stands for *cormarant*; this he refers back to Merovingian or Carolingian Latin *corvum maringum*, through the intermediate forms *corp marenc*, *corp maranc*.

The earliest English form of the word, according to the *N.E.D.*, is *cormerant* (circa 1320). Chaucer uses the form *cormeraunt*. The earliest recorded instance in English of the modern form (with *o*) is in 1388 (*cormoraunt*). In French, the earliest instance apparently occurs in the sixteenth century, the form *cormorant* being employed by R. Estienne. The word occurs three times in Wright's *Old English Vocabularies*, all three instances belonging to the fifteenth century. In one of these Vocabularies (No. XV. in Wülker's edition) *cormeraunt* is given as the English equivalent both of *aspergo* and of *mergus*; in another (No. XX., ed. Wülker) *cormeraunt* is given as the rendering of *aspergo*.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 21, 7.30 p.m. Ethical: "George Meredith's Novels," by Mr. J. A. Hobson.

MONDAY, April 22, 8 p.m. Aristotelian: "Volition and Attention," by Mr. A. F. Shand.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Recent American Methods and Appliances Employed in the Metallurgy of Copper, Lead, Gold, and Silver," I, by Mr. James Douglas.

TUESDAY, April 23, 2 p.m. Antiquaries: Anniversary Meeting.

8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Alternating and Interrupted Electric Currents," I, by Prof. G. Forbes.

5 p.m. Statistical: "Friendly Societies," by Mr. E. W. Brabrook and the Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Art of Casting Bronze in Japan," by Mr. William Goward.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 8 p.m. Geological: "The Shingle Beds of Eastern East Anglia," by Sir H. H. Howorth; "An Experiment to Illustrate the Mode of Flow of a Viscous Fluid," by Prof. W. J. Sollas; "The Systematic Position of the Trilobites," by Mr. H. M. Bernard.

8 p.m. Irish Literary Society: "Irish Humour, Classical and Colloquial," by Mr. E. Ashe King.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Use of Electricity for Cooking and Heating," by Mr. R. E. Crompton.

THURSDAY, April 25, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Liquefaction of Gases," I, by Prof. Dewar.

4.30 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Coming Railways of India, and Their Prospects," by Mr. J. W. Parry.

8 p.m. Chemical: "The Action of Nitrosyl Chloride on Amides," by Prof. Tilden and Dr. M. O. Forster; "The Action of Nitrosyl Chloride on Asparagine and Aspartic Acid—Levo-rotatory Chlorosuccinic Acid," by Prof. Tilden and Mr. H. J. Marshall; "A Property of the Non-Luminous Atmospheric Coal Gas Flame," by Mr. L. T. Wright; "A Constituent of Fossil Berries," by Messrs. A. G. Purkin and J. Geldard; "Potassium Nitrosulphate," by Messrs. E. Divers and T. Haga; "Diortho-substituted Benzene Acids," by Dr. J. J. Sudborough; "Hydrolysis of Aromatic Nitriles and Acidamides," and "Action of Sodium Ethylate on Dioxymethylene," by Dr. J. J. Sudborough.

8 p.m. Electrical Engineers: "A Magnetic Tester for Measuring Hysteresis in Sheet Iron," by Prof. J. A. Ewing.

FRIDAY, April 26, 5 p.m. Physical: "A Theory of the Synchronous Motor," by Mr. W. G. Rhodwell; "A Simple Graphic Interpretation of the Determinantal Relation of Dynamics," by Mr. G. H. Bryan.

8 p.m. Viking Club: Annual General Meeting.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Students' Meeting, "Brine Pumping," by Mr. Bernard Godfrey.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Effects of Electric Currents in Iron on its Magnetisation," by Dr. John Hopkinson.

SATURDAY, April 27, 8 p.m. Royal Institution: "English Music and Musical Instruments of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries," I, by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch.

2.45 p.m. Botanic: Fortnightly General Meeting.

SCIENCE.

The Pygmies. By A. De Quatrefages. Translated by Frederick Starr. (Macmillans.)

THIS translation of *Les Pygmées* will be welcomed by all English-speaking students of anthropology who have a natural preference for their mother-tongue. But, viewed as a translation, it has many faults. As this edition is primarily intended for American readers, perhaps one is not entitled to resent the rendering of French *laid* by "homely" (pp. 10 and 190), since, in the United States, the latter word bears the restricted meaning of "ugly," having thus lost a not unkindly application which it, happily, yet retains on this side of the Atlantic. Nor would a British writer have rendered "Duradawan prétendait qu'on lui avait donné en mariage la mère et la fille" by "Duradawan claimed that mother and daughter had been given to him in marriage" (p. 99). But the chief fault is a want of ease in translating and a too close adherence to the French idioms. In the opening pages, for example, and occasionally in other parts of the book, the French *on* is slavishly rendered into English "one," where a different form of expression would be more graceful and more correct. "On peut affirmer qu'il n'y a pas cru: voici comment il s'exprime" is not happily Englished by "One may say that he did not believe in it: behold how he expresses himself" (p. 2). And this crude "behold" occurs twice afterwards (pp. 169 and 186) as the equivalent of *voici*. Then, again, one finds a translated "at" where it ought to be "in"; thus, "at Borneo" (p. 48n.), "at Malacca" (p. 68). "Le chamanisme grossier" signifies "gross," not "coarse" (p. 140) Shamanism. The explanatory footnote (p. 204) beginning "Tribe of negro origin" ("tribu d'origine nègre") ought, of course, to begin "A tribe," &c. Conversely, there is an unnecessary "the" in "The Father la Gironière" (p. 157n.); which, indeed, might well have been left as "Père la Gironière." "As Max Müller, as Alfred Maury, he seeks," &c., is clearly, word for word, a translation of "Comme M. M., comme A. M., il cherche," &c.; but it is not English. That the titles of various works by De Quatrefages, referred to in footnotes (pp. 47, 85, 90, and 142) are neither italicised nor placed within quotation marks, indicates nothing worse than a want of precision on the part of the translator; and "Les Polynésiennes," in one of these instances, is obviously a printer's error.

In the spelling of proper names there are also several errors. The Salt Range of the Upper Indus is hardly recognisable as "the Salées Mountains" (p. 55), a partial translation of "les Montagnes-Salées"; and "Soliman," on the same page, is not to be preferred to "Suliman." In an English translation, such names as *Batwa*, *Brahoui*, *Belouchi*, and *Rajpoute* ought to give place to "Batwa," "Brahui," "Beluchi," and "Rajput"; but Mr. Starr adheres to the French form in the two first instances, and the others he sometimes compromises with *Belutchi* and *Rajpout*, and sometimes spells in the English fashion. His "Jakout"

(pp. 139 and 143) is neither the "Yakoute" of De Quatrefages nor the English "Yakut"; but he is careful to reject "Papoua" for "Papua." At p. 66 the translator thrice repeats his author's "Macines" for the name of Major Macinnes.

Style and orthography are not, however, of vital importance in a work of this kind, whether it be translated or not; and Mr. Starr has done good service in making De Quatrefages' valuable book intelligible to every reader of English. He has also enriched his version with three appendices: one giving full references to the books mentioned in the text; another containing a list of works "relative to the little races" which have appeared since De Quatrefages wrote; and a third consisting of the details of measurement of the African pygmies encountered by Stanley. The supplementary bibliographical list is not so full as it might be. For example, De Quatrefages' omission of all reference to American dwarf races might be rectified by some mention of those reported to Father Cristoval de Acuña in 1639 as inhabiting the neighbourhood of the delta of the river Madeira, and of those said to live on the banks of the river Jurua, of whom a specimen was seen by Von Spix when he visited Para in 1820. The Arctic voyager Foxe also reports a race in North America, having a maximum height of four feet. But to do justice to this part of the question would require a new and enlarged edition of *Les Pygmées*; whereas Mr. Starr's work professes to be primarily a translation, and as such it serves its purpose very well.

DAVID MACRITCHIE.

SCIENCE NOTES.

MESSRS. PAWSON & BRAILSFORD, of Sheffield, propose to issue a new work on the eggs of British birds, containing coloured illustrations, with letter-press by Mr. Henry Seebohm, who has undertaken to give, in less than a page devoted to each bird, the following facts: extent of breeding range, date of nesting season, situation in which nest is placed, size and shape and materials of nest, number of eggs, variations of eggs in size and colour, way to distinguish them from eggs that resemble them most closely. The object of the work is to present, in one volume and at a comparatively moderate price, reproductions in the best style of modern chromo-lithography of the eggs—not only of the birds which breed within the British Isles—but of the 400 species which are recognised as British.

At the Royal Institution Prof. George Forbes will deliver, on Tuesday next, the first of a course of three lectures on "Alternating and Interrupted Electric Currents"; and Prof. Dewar, Fullerian professor of chemistry, will begin on Thursday a course of four lectures on "The Liquefaction of Gases." The Friday evening meetings will be resumed on April 26, when Dr. John Hopkinson will deliver a lecture on "The Effects of Electric Currents in Iron on its Magnetisation."

At the meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, to be held on Thursday next in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Prof. J. A. Ewing, of Cambridge, will read a paper on "A Magnetic Tester for measuring Hysteresis in Sheet Iron." The two meetings in May of the society will also be held at the same place.

THE London Geological Field Class will begin their series of Saturday afternoon excursions, under the direction of Prof. H. G. Seeley, on April 27, when they will visit Oxford, and Eynesford in Kent. Particulars can be obtained from the hon. secretary, Mr. R. Herbert Bentley, 31, Adolphus-road, Brownswood Park, N.

DR. K. DE KROUSTCHOFF, of St. Petersburg, has been elected a foreign correspondent of the Geological Society.

IN connexion with the Goldsmiths' Company's grant for researches on the anti-toxin treatment, a committee of the Royal College of Surgeons have recommended a grant of £100 to Dr. Sidney Martin, for the purpose of working out the action of the anti-toxic serum, when used to counteract the effects of various poisons separated by him from the membrane, and from the spleen, in cases of diphtheria.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from Pittsburgh, Prof. Keeler, of the Alleghany Observatory, claims to have made an important discovery. He asserts that the rings round Saturn are composed of innumerable small bodies or satellites, which do not revolve at the same speed about the planet.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

MANCHESTER GOETHE SOCIETY.—(Thursday, April 4.)

THE REV. F. F. CORNISH, president, in the chair.—On the motion of Dr. Ward, seconded by Mr. Preisinger, it was resolved, "That this meeting wishes to express its sense of the great loss which the society has sustained in the death of Dr. Hager, one of its founders, its first secretary and one of its vice-presidents; and that the secretary be requested to convey this resolution to Mrs. Hager with the deep sympathy of the society."—The president read a paper on "Dido," a tragedy by Frau von Stein, written about 1794, and first printed by Düntzer in 1867. He pointed out how Goethe, after his return from Italy—thanks to his ceaseless employment, his new interests, and the society of his artistic friends from Rome, Lips and Meyer, as well as his union with Christiane—no longer felt the want of Charlotte's society, while she had nothing to take the place of his. In the narrow Weimar world they were bound to meet; and it was only by degrees that the common interest in her son Fitz, and, later, the arrival of Schiller and his wife, brought them slowly together again. The tragedy dates from the days of her bitterness. Dido is the well-known Queen of Carthage, who has vowed eternal widowhood, but, like Iphigenia, is sought in marriage by Iarbes, King of Getulia. She has a confidential friend—Elissa—who is the Frau von Stein; and at her court are three savants—Ogon the poet; Dodus the philosopher; and Aratus the historian, who intrigue against her, and give the authoress the opportunity of satirising Knebel for his views on the French Revolution, and Goethe for his assumed moral weaknesses, his deterioration in character, and even his personal appearance. Albicero, the high priest, supports Dido; but when, after vainly attempting to fly from Carthage, she sees no alternative but to marry Iarbes, she proclaims a sacrifice and plunges the knife into her own bosom. The play won high praise from Schiller, who could hardly have seen the satire it contained, as he proposed to get it printed by Colta. Mr. Cornish read a translation of some of the scenes. He then read part of a letter recently published from Knebel to Goethe, in which he expressed his indignation at the pressure which the Weimar ladies put upon him to marry Luise Rudorff, the late singer to the court, and Goethe's very cautious reply. In time these differences were composed, and the most favourable account of Goethe's wife comes from Frau von Knebel, a translation of which was read.—Mr. S. E. Bally read a paper on a new metrical French translation of Goethe's "Faust, Part I.," by M. Georges Pradez (Lausanne: Benda). After referring to the difficulty of translating

certain passages owing to the differences in the genius of the French and German languages, the essayist gave a brief account of the most important of the twenty-two or twenty-three earlier French versions of Goethe's "Faust." He sketched the circumstances under which M. Pradez came to translate "Faust," and told how, finally, the translator was induced by his friends to publish his work thirty years after its completion. The merit of the new translation was indicated by masterly imitation of the German rhythms, and successful rendering of the lyrical passages, as well as by the absence of those amusing but unfortunate blunders which have marked several of the earlier French translations of the same poem.—Both papers were followed by a discussion.—A photographic reproduction was also exhibited of Herr Jordan's recent picture of Goethe's house at Weimar.

PHILOLOGICAL.—(Dictionary Evening, Friday, April 5.)

E. L. BRANDRETH, Esq., in the chair.—Dr. Murray made his yearly report on the progress of the society's New English Dictionary, which he and Mr. Bradley edit. 233 pages were finished last year, and 152 of D and 128 of F have been printed off beyond the parts already issued. 360 pages will be ready by July. Three and a half parts have been prepared this year by Dr. Murray and his staff, and two and a half parts by Mr. Bradley, whose staff is still incomplete. As regards sub-editing, only fragments of the letters I, N, O, P, W remain to be done, though very many new slips have to be worked into all the letters. Messrs. Anderson, Bartlett, Bousfield, Brandreth, Brown, Nesbitt, Smallpeice and Wilson, and Miss Brown have returned sub-edited work during the year, and are still going on. Four sub-editors have failed to return anything. 40,000 new quotations have come in during the year from Messrs. Mynn, Matthews (6250), Dormer (4700), Furnivall, Brushfield, Joicey, Grey, Beesley, Henderson, Talbot, Boyd, Bell, Paterson, Dixon, Duncan, Robinson Ellis, Fowler, Garrison, Hooper, Peacock, Wilson, and the Misses Thompson, Mrs. Grey, &c. There are 5,000,000 slips in the Scriptorium, about one-fourth of which have been or will be printed; yet for every word a systematic search for earlier instances has to be made by the Dictionary assistants. The early history of modern scientific words gives much trouble. The great need of the Dictionary now is a staff of special paid sub-editors in every branch of science, to save the general editors from having to give time to the definition and history of scientific words and getting quotations for them. The Century and other modern Dictionaries have all had such staffs, and the Oxford Dictionary cannot get on at a proper pace without one. Proofs have been read by Dr. Fitzedward Hall—whose services continue to be invaluable—Messrs. H. H. Gibbs, Johnstone, Fowler, Amours, Bunby, Sykes, and Dormer; and the Rev. C. B. Mount and Mrs. Walkley have greatly helped. The death of Mr. Mitchell in Wales last autumn, the leaving of Mr. Worrall, and the coming of new assistants have delayed progress; but more has been done than might have been expected. Most of the *De*-words are foreign, and not of much interest. The *gh* of *Delight* is wrongly taken from *light*; the earlier and better spelling is *delite*. *Demarcation* was the line laid down by the Pope dividing the New World between the Spanish and Portuguese. *Demean* was: 1. to behave; 2. (A.D. 1601) to bemean, lower, debase. *Demesne* is, like *domain*, from Lat. *dominium*, and meant: 1. possession, to hold in demesne; 2. the demesne of the Crown, its territory; then the private estate. *Demi-john* is Fr. *Dame Joanne*, Lady Jane, a bottle with a protuberant body. *Denghy* fever is a Swahili word. *Detritus* was: 1. the action of wearing away, and was then used by geologists, innocent of Latin, for *detritum*, the result of detritus. *Duce* is the lowest throw on the dice, and so anything worthless, an evil being. *Devil* occupies fourteen columns in the Dictionary; "printer's devil" occurs in 1683, and the devil was sometimes a woman. In "a 20-devil way," *a* is the preposition *on*. It was put into some *d* words to give them an Eastern look: *dhow* was *dow* till 1823; *dhurrie* is the Indian *dari*. *Dicker* was a set of ten hides, for tents, &c. The old Germans paid their tribute in skins, and also

sold them to the Romans, who adopted *dicker*. In America, "to dicker" is: 1. to trade in skins; 2. to trade generally. *Dick*, in "you're talking Dick," is Dictionary—at least to Dictionary men—"up to Dick," up to the proper standard, cute. Many bogus words occur in D. Johnson's *Depectable*, tough, clammy, from Lat. *depectere*, to comb down, is a miscopying of Bacon's *deperable*. Johnson's quotations are often untrustworthy, and must have been made from memory. *Dearthspine*, attributed to Burton of the *Anatomy*, is his *Earth-spine*. Johnson's *Delapation* is *delassation*, weariness. Phillips's *David's staff* is Capt. Davis's staff; he has "Davis's quadrant" right.—Dr. Murray was warmly thanked for his report and his great services to the Dictionary.

ASIATIC.—(Tuesday, April 9.)

MR. GEORGE PHILLIPS, late of H.M. China Consular Service, read a paper on "Ma Huan's Account of Bengal (1410 A.D.)." Ma Huan was an interpreter who accompanied Chingho on an expedition to the kingdoms of India, Arabia, and Persia sent by the Chinese Emperor Yung to, and who wrote the story of his travels under the title of "Yung-ya-sheng-lan"—"A General Account of the Shores of the Ocean." Mr. Phillips prefaced his paper with a short account of the early navigation of the Eastern seas by the Persians, Indians, and Arabs; and also of early Chinese navigation in these regions, and of the ports in China from which the navigators sailed. Attention was directed to certain maps to be found in the "Wu-pei-chih," a Chinese work treating of war and military matters generally. The great value of these maps is, that they are said to have been drawn up by the mariners of the expedition above referred to, and consequently date from the very commencement of the fifteenth century. All the mediaeval geographical names in Marco Polo are to be found on these charts, and possibly a chart of this description was in existence in Marco Polo's day. Mr. Phillips paid a just tribute to the late president of this society, Sir Henry Yule, who, in elucidating the travels of Batuta in Bengal by the small sketch map he had given in his *Cathay, and the Way Thither*, had, at the same time, illustrated the work of the Chinese traveller, Ma Huan, who went over the same ground sixty or seventy years later. In the account of Bengal some of the Chinese names given to the muslins made there were happily identified. The productions of the country were fully described, as also many of its institutions, its system of government, and its army. The commander-in-chief was called by our Chinese traveller Pa-szu-la-nih, his rendering of the Indian word Sipahsalar. An account was also given of the Indian musicians and jugglers, and the feat of a man wrestling with a tiger in the streets was described. With an account of two similar embassies from Bengal to China an interesting paper was brought to a close.

FINE ART.

THE EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT.

THE work of this new enterprise, which is still on a humble scale, has resulted this season in filling the greatest blank in Egyptian history, and doing so in the most unexpected manner. To write of a new race in Egypt, and of towns and cemeteries in the heart of the country filled with objects entirely non-Egyptian, might have seemed absurd six months ago; yet that is the present result. Mr. Quibell's work for the Research Account has so closely interwoven in subject with my own work in the same district, that most of the results are common to both parties; but in the essential matter of dating, all the honours have fallen to him, and but for the Research work we should still be groping in the dark as to the age of this new people. I will now briefly summarise the joint results.

A new race has been found, which had not any object or manufacture like the Egyptians: their pottery, their statuettes, their beads, their mode of burial are all unlike any other in

Egypt; and not a single usual Egyptian scarab, or hieroglyph, or carving, or amulet, or bead, or vase has been found in the whole of the remains in question. That we are dealing with something entirely different from any age of Egyptian civilisation yet known, is therefore certain. That this was not a merely local variety is also certain, as these strange remains are found over more than a hundred miles of country, from Abydos to Gebelen: our own work was near the middle of this district, between Ballas and Negada. In this area, and indeed side by side with these strange remains, are Egyptian towns and tombs with pottery, beads, and scarabs of the IVth, XIIth, XIIIth, and XIXth Dynasties, exactly like those found similarly dated in Northern Egypt. The strata of Egyptian civilisation were therefore uniform over the whole country, so far as we are concerned. No local differences can account for the novelties. The age of the new race is fixed by the juxtaposition of their burials with those of the IVth and the XIIth Dynasties, and of their towns with burials of the XIIth and XVIIIth Dynasties. These evidences prove that they belong to the age between the IVth and XIIth Dynasties; and the known history further limits the date to between the VIIth and IXth Dynasties, or about 3000 B.C.

The race was very tall and powerful, with strong features: a hooked nose, long-pointed beard, and brown, wavy hair are shown by their carvings and bodily remains. There was no trace of the negro type apparent, and in general they seem closely akin to the allied races of the Libyans and Amorites. Their burials are always with the body contracted, and not mummified, lying with head to south and face to west, just the reverse of the contracted bodies at Medum. Although most of the graves have been disturbed, yet sufficient examples remain untouched among the 2000 graves opened by us to show that the bodies were generally mutilated before burial. One large and important tomb showed four skulls placed between stone vases on the floor, a separate heap of loose bones of several bodies together, and around the sides human bones broken open at the ends and scooped out. Such treatment certainly points to ceremonial anthropophagy. Other graves are found with all the bones separated and sorted in classes. The type of the graves is like that of those in the circle at Mykenae: open square pits, roofed over with beams of wood. They are always by preference in shoals of watercourses; showing that the race came from a rocky country, where excavation could not be made except in alluvium. The great development of the legs points to their having come from hills, and not from a coast or valley. The frequency of forked hunting lances shows their habit of chasing the gazelle.

Metal and flint were both in use by these people. Copper adzes show that the wood was wrought, and finely carved bulls' legs to a couch illustrate the work. Copper harpoons were imitated from the form in bone. Copper needles indicate the use of sewn garments, and the multitude of spindle-wheels in the town proves how common weaving must have been. Flint was magnificently worked, far more elaborately than by the Egyptians of any age: the splendid examples in the Ashmolean and Pitt-Rivers Museums at Oxford are now seen to belong to this people. Both knives and forked lances are found. Stone vases of all material, from alabaster to granite, were favourite possessions: they are beautifully wrought, but entirely made by hand, without any turning or lathe work. A very puzzling class of objects long known in Egypt are the slate figures of birds and animals, rhombi, squares, &c. These now prove to be the toilet palettes for grinding malachite, probably for painting the eyes, as

among Egyptians of the IVth Dynasty. Beads were favourite ornaments, and were made of cornelian, lazuli, transparent serpentine, and glazed stone.

Pottery was the favourite art of these new people: the variety, the fineness, and the quantity of it is surprising. Few graves are without ten or a dozen vases, sometimes even as many as eighty. Most of these are of the coarser kinds, merely used for containing the ashes of the great funeral fire; for though the bodies were never burned, a great burning was made at each funeral, the ashes of which were carefully gathered and preserved, sometimes as many as twenty or thirty large jars full. (See the probably Amorite custom in 2 Chron. xvi. 14, xxi. 19; Jer. xxxiv. 5.) The varieties of pottery are the polished red haematite facing, the red with black tops (due to deoxidation in the ashes), and the light brown with wavy handles, like the Amorite pottery. A later stage of pottery was of coarser brown and of much altered forms, copying somewhat from Egyptian types of the Old Kingdom. The wavy-handle jars went through a series of changes, forming a continuous scale by which their relative ages can be seen. Animal-shaped vases and many curious sports are found in the red-faced pottery. Besides these forms, three kinds of pottery seem to have been imported: buff vases imitating stone, with red spirals and figures of animals and men; red polished vases with figures of animals and patterns in white; and black bowls with incised patterns, most like the earliest Italic pottery. Besides these designs, a great variety of marks are scratched on the local pottery; but not a single hieroglyph, or sign derived from Egyptian writing, has been found. Another fact showing the isolation of these people from the Egyptians is, that all of this fine pottery is hand-made: the wheel was unknown.

The source of this new race cannot be discussed until the hundreds of skulls and skeletons which we have obtained are brought over and studied. Though some objects point strongly to an Amorite connexion, others indicate a western source; and it must be remembered that probably the Amorites were a branch of the fair Libyan race. The geographical position is all in favour of the race having come into Egypt through the western and great Oases; for the VIIth and VIIIth Egyptian Dynasties were still living at Memphis, showing that no people had thrust themselves up the Nile Valley.

The other work of the season has been also of interest. A large number of tombs of the IVth Dynasty, with staircases, were found by Mr. Quibell. The Egyptian town of Nubt was found, from which Set was called Set-Nubti, and some fine sculptures of Set were unearthed. This name Nubt was doubtless transformed into Ombos, like the greater Nubt = Ombos up the river; and this explains Juvenal's account of the Tentyrites and Ombites being neighbours. On the top of the great plateau, 1400 feet over the Nile, I found the untouched home of palaeolithic man, strewn with wrought flints, some of which are the finest of such work yet known. A later style of flints were also found embedded in the gravel of the old high Nile, thus extending the discovery of General Pitt-Rivers in the Theban gravels.

An English school of archaeology has been a working reality this season in Egypt. Besides Mr. Quibell on the Research Account, I have had Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Price, and Mr. Duncan actively engaged with me, in addition to others who have come for a shorter stay. But for such full help it would have been impossible to do so much in the time.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TOMB OF SENMUT: HATSHEPSU'S ARCHITECT.

Drah Aba'l Negga, Upper Egypt: April 2, 1895.

It may interest readers of the ACADEMY to know that Prof. Steindorff and I discovered a few days ago the tomb of Senmut, the celebrated architect employed by Queen Hatshepsu to plan and superintend the building of her beautiful temple at Bér el Bahari. The tomb is situated in the uppermost stratum of the Gebel Sheikh Abd el Gurneh, and consists of three chambers, all of which were elaborately painted.

Unfortunately, it is now in a very bad state of preservation, but I have just finished copying all that remains of the inscriptions and paintings. A full account of the tomb will be published in an early number of the *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde* by Prof. Steindorff and myself.

PERCY E. NEWBERRY.

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN ALTAR AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

South Shields: April 10, 1895.

On Monday last (April 8) a Roman altar was discovered in this town at the corner of Baring and Trajan-streets, about 100 yards due south of the south-west angle of the Roman station. The ground was being prepared for building purposes. The stone is 2 ft. 10 in. high, 16 in. wide top and bottom, and 13 in. from back to front. On one side is a *præfericulum*, on the other a *patera*, while on the back is a bird; on the top are the focus and horns. On the face, in a moulded panel, is the inscription in five lines:

DEAE · BR[IT]
GANTIAE ·
SACRVM
CONGENN[IT]C
CVS · V · S · L · M

The letters in the first line are 2 in. long, in the last line 1½ in., in the others 1½ in.

One corner of the altar has been knocked off, and the last letter of the first line has been broken away; with these exceptions the altar is perfect. The owner of the land on which the object was found has presented it to the museum of the Public Library at South Shields, where it can be seen.

The only other record in this island of the *Dea Brigantia* is on an altar discovered at Birrens, near Middleby, in Dumfriesshire, about a hundred years ago. This is now in the Antiquarian Museum at Edinburgh: it is No. 1062 of the *Corpus Insc. Lat.*, vol. vii.

ROBT. BLAIR.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A QUITE exceptional number of exhibitions will open next week: (1) the summer exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, in Pall Mall East; (2) the loan collection of pictures at the Art Gallery, Guildhall—to be formally opened to-day (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m., by the Lord Mayor; (3) a collection of pictures in oil of the early British school, at the Dowdeswell Galleries; (4) sketches and drawings of birds, by Mr. H. Stacy Marks, at the Fine Art Society's—both in New Bond-street; (5) a collection of oil paintings by the late Charles Jones, R.C.A., at the Graves' Galleries, Pall Mall; and (6) a number of pictures and portraits by Mr. H. J. Thaddeus—including "Christ before Caiaphas" and a full-length portrait of Mr. Gladstone—at Messrs. Weedon's Gallery, in Old Bond-street.

AN arrangement has been come to between the trustees of the National Gallery and the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, by which certain pictures by the old masters of various schools which were imperfectly seen in the South Kensington Museum will be lent to the National Gallery, the National Gallery lending in return a collection of water-colour drawings by De Wint and Cattermole, and some sketches by Turner. The pictures lent from South Kensington include a large fresco by Pietro Perugino, and a head of St. Peter Martyr, by Giovanni Bellini.

THE anniversary meeting of the Society of Antiquaries will be held at Burlington House on Tuesday next, at 2 p.m.

THE "Pall Mall Pictures" for 1895 will, in consequence of an arrangement made with the proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, be published by Messrs. Virtue & Co. early in May.

WE quote the following Reuter's telegram from Athens:

"The excavations by the American School at the Heraion of Argos, under the direction of Prof. Waldstein, which were resumed this spring, have been very successful. Two hundred and fifty men have been employed on the work. Besides the two temples and five other buildings previously discovered, a large well-preserved colonnade forty-five metres long has now been found twenty-five feet below the surface, south of the second temple. The discoveries include parts of metopes, two marble heads of the best Greek period, a hundred objects in bronze and gold, gems, vases, and terra cottas of the Homeric period, as well as numerous scarabs, several Mycenaean tombs, with Argive inscriptions on bronze, probably of a religious character. The excavations, which are now in the fourth season, will be completed this year."

THE STAGE.

THE "ANTIGONE" AT EDINBURGH.

A PRODUCTION of the "Antigone" of Sophocles in the original Greek was given on April 5 and 6, in the hall of the Edinburgh Academy, by present and former pupils and masters. The performances were in aid of the completion of the purchase of a collection of portraits, engravings, &c., illustrations of classical times, which has been got together by the archaeological enthusiasm of Dr. Gardiner, one of the senior classical masters. The stage arrangements were as nearly as possible those of an ancient Greek theatre. The shallow proscenium or actor's stage, representing the front of Creon's palace, had the conventional three doors, and the exits towards country and town to right and left. The Chorus, which was composed of sixteen boys and masters, and a Coryphaeus, was accommodated upon an orchestra raised above the level of the floor, but about four feet lower than that of the stage. When the stage was empty, the Chorus rose, sang their music, and performed their evolutions round the Altar of Bacchus, which was decked with flowers and fruit; but when the action of the play was proceeding, they reclined in picturesque attitudes round the Altar and upon the steps which conducted from the orchestra to the right and left portions of the proscenium.

The performance was attended with the greatest interest by a number of scholars and lovers of art in Edinburgh. The part of Antigone was represented by Mr. R. B. Black, who was a couple of years ago a member of the school. His treatment of the part was masterly and interesting, although it has provoked a good deal of criticism. Differing from the common conception of the part, he represented Antigone not as a hard and defiant woman, a bit of a

shrew in fact, but as a saint and martyr of the heroic age. The line—

οὐτοὶ συνέχθην, ἀλλὰ συμφιλίην ἔφυν

may be taken as the key of his interpretation. In the famous farewell scenes he was at his very best, and left in the minds of the reflective spectator an impression of religious purity and beauty which cannot readily be forgotten. Mr. Laming, who played Creon, was, in conception, gesture, and bearing, admirable; but he somewhat lacked clearness of enunciation, except in the last scene. This, according to the version selected, ended with a most effective tableau, in which the heart-broken monarch was seen kneeling between the corpse of his son, which lay on a bier to the left of the stage, and the self-slain body of his wife, which was disclosed within the palace, lying at the steps of the domestic altar. The part of the Guard was played with great spirit by J. G. Jameson; but the comic element, which it is impossible entirely to ignore, was perhaps a little overdone. Mr. Malcolm, in his cuirass of fish-scales and leopard-skin mantle, looked the part of Prince Haemon to perfection, and the gradual transition from respectful pleading to furious indignation was admirably rendered. The Teiresias of Mr. Henry Johnstone, one of the masters, was dignified and powerful: while, from a declamatory point of view, Mr. A. S. Pringle's rendering of the famous speech of the First Messenger of evil tidings left little to be desired. The effect of the action was heightened by the gestures of horror or indignation made by the Chorus of Theban Elders at the various crises of the play; and there can be no doubt that the charm of the representation was greatly increased by the spirit and precision with which the beautiful, but exacting, music of Mendelssohn was rendered.

The principal dresses were designed by Mr. Laming, to whose exceptional theatrical knowledge and skill as translator, stage constructor, stage manager, trainer, and even scene painter, the success of the production was largely due. The light was most successfully managed, so that the Chorus showed mysteriously against the brilliant background of the proscenium. Altogether, the performance can probably compare with anything else of the kind yet produced, and we hope that it is a prophecy of other successful revivals from the Greek drama in time to come.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

MR. AUGUST MANNS, whom we must congratulate on his recovery and return to active work, conducted, at the Palace Concert last Saturday, a Pianoforte Concerto in E (Op. 12) by Mr. Eugen d'Albert, who is now regarded, and justly, as one of the best pianists of Germany. He was trained in London; and already, in 1881, a Pianoforte Concerto of his was produced here at a Richter Concert, a work which excited great hopes. The young composer soon afterwards went to Germany, and there made the discovery that he had learnt nothing in his native country. That, however, was a point on which he was, probably, not the best judge. Since he left us he has certainly learnt much—much of Brahms, Dvorák, Grieg, Liszt, and also Wagner. All these composers have strongly influenced him, and especially Liszt, both in form and contents. All this is right enough: it shows an impressionable, artistic nature. But what one looks for in a composer is originality, and of that quality the traces in the Concerto are not strong. Mr. d'Albert is, however, a skilful writer, his orchestration excellent, and his style

of writing for the solo instrument brilliant: thus the work is interesting and effective. It was admirably interpreted by Miss Ethel Sharpe. The programme contained also Sterndale Bennett's graceful Symphony in G minor, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Fest-Klänge."

Miss Adelina de Lara gave an interesting recital at the Steinway Hall last week. The programme included three concerted pieces: Brahms' Pianoforte Quartet in A, Dvorák's "Dumky" Trio, and Schumann's Andante and Variations for two pianofortes, two violoncellos, and horn. Schumann afterwards arranged this piece for only two pianofortes, and it is usually given in that form. It was, of course, interesting to hear the earlier version; but the change made by the composer was certainly for the better. The two pianists, who played well, were the concert-giver and Miss Sybil Palisser.

There was plenty of music on Good Friday. There were fine performances of the "Messiah" at the Albert Hall, and of the "Redemption" at Queen's Hall. At a miscellaneous evening concert in the latter hall, Mr. Bispham sang some of the Good Friday music from "Parsifal," with organ accompaniment. The effect with organ was not altogether good; but the selection was certainly not hackneyed, and the appearance of Wagner's name in a programme of sacred music was a novelty. Mascagni's name, though with far less right, was also introduced. Miss Beatrice Frost, a young vocalist whose debut we noticed last year, sang at Mr. Austin's concert at St. James's Hall. She had a good voice, but the "From thy Love" from the "Redemption" scarcely suited her: she was heard to greater advantage in an air from Massenet's "St. Marie Magdeleine."

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

MUSIC NOTES.

ON Saturday next, at the Royal Institution, Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch will begin a course of three lectures upon "Music and Musical Instruments of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries," dealing respectively with England, France, and Italy. The lectures will be illustrated with pieces played on original instruments.

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